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TOPICS OF THE DAY

The Flexible Tariff Told to "Flex"

A MIDDLE-AGED BOSTON COMMUTER, alert, and well posted on local matters, was heard to say to his train companion: "Say, what is this tariff anyway? Is it a tax on exports or imports? Or is it on stuff moving from one State to another?"

If such questions can arise in cultured Boston, as reported by *The Transcript*, the complexities of the new flexibility features of the tariff are likely to be widely misunderstood.

And this flexibility business is going to be followed closely at home and abroad, Washington correspondents tell us, for the Senate has already told the flexible clause to go ahead and "flex." The day after the President signed the Hawley-Smoot bill, it will be remembered, the Senate passed the Borah resolution asking the Tariff Commission to start right in investigating costs and possible rate readjustments in shoes, furniture, cement, and various tools and materials commonly used by farmers. The President is said to be hoping to prevent tariff retaliation from abroad by the use of this clause, while both Germany and France are reported to be depending on this very same feature to relieve what seems to them unjustifiably high duties on their products. The Chicago *Daily News* is convinced that "if the new American tariff is as injurious to this nation's broad interests as many persons believe it to be, a few months will demonstrate its evil effects, and the demand for its revision through the Tariff Commission under the flexible feature will be nation-wide." Even now *Barron's Weekly* asks the President to use the flexible provision to so modify rates as to remove Canada's feeling that the new tariff deals unjustly with that country. The New York *Daily News* (Ind.) gives utterance to the ardent hope that "Mr. Hoover and the Tariff Commission, with their new tariff-revising powers, will keep their eyes on sugar and lumber":

These Brides Are Sincere About It, Too

—Ireland in the Columbus "Dispatch."

"If the sugar duty works the hardships it is expected to work on all American users of sugar in any form, they should move to scale down the duty. They should do the same if the lumber duty stimulates waste of our timber reserves. Mr. Hoover as a conservationist ought to be interested in that."

WITH such demands piling up, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Ind.) deems it certain that the Tariff Board will not only be carrying on a herculean task, but will be "the center of a political fight for some time to come."

And so our Boston commuter, as well as our New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco commuters, and all the rest, are bound to be asking, "What is this flexible tariff, anyway?"

Hence a few words of explanation may be in order.

The Tariff Commission under the old law was simply a fact-finding body which gave the President information to help him make certain limited rate changes. Under the new law the Commission is more of a rate-making body. It may act upon request of the President or either House of Congress, upon application of an interested party, or even on its own motion, to investigate differences in cost of production of any domestic article and of any like or similar article. Then, it may recommend to the President an increase or decrease not exceeding 50 per cent. of the rates in the law. The President may either accept the change, and put it into effect, or may refrain from taking action, which is equivalent to rejection. He must take it or leave it. He can not modify the Commission's rate.

The law also gives the President authority to reorganize the Tariff Commission. He must appoint new commissioners or reappoint old ones within ninety days of the time the law went into effect. The Commission is composed of six members of twelve-year terms, $11,000 salaries, and is organized on a bi-partizan basis. It is required that appointees be qualified to become experts on the tariff.

IN advance of any changes in the board, its old members went to work on the commodities listed by the Senate resolution. This, by the way, was followed promptly by the Campbell Soup Company making a first application under the new law for an investigation of cost of production. The prompt test thus given the flexible tariff is generally welcomed by the press. The New York *Times* quotes Senator Borah's remark that, "if anything is to be accomplished in our lifetime through the flexible tariff provision, we ought to get busy at once." And it observes:

"We ought.

"The flexible provisions are to be the doctor of a tariff confessedly sick. Mr. Hoover has laid great stress on them.

"They must justify themselves. It is Mr. Borah's object to reduce them to absurdity. It is for the Commission and the President to prove that this form of tariff relief relieves."

Of course the great point of controversy is whether flexibility

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will work. The President and the Cabinet seem confident that it will. In Mr. Hoover's tariff statement of June 15 he declared that revision through the Commission can be accomplished without disturbance to business, as the recommendations to be made "concern but one item at a time, and the principles laid down

The Watch Dog

—Marcus in the New York "Times."

assure a protective basis." And the President thus answers the complaint that the flexible clause of the previous tariff was of little use:

"When the flexible principle was first written into law in 1922, by tradition and force of habit, the old conception of legislative revision was so firmly fixt that the innovation was bound to be used with caution and in a restricted field, even had it not been largely inoperative for other reasons.

"Now, however, and particularly after the record of the last fifteen months, there is a growing and wide-spread realization that in this highly complicated and intricately organized and rapidly shifting economic world, the time has come when a more scientific and businesslike method of tariff revision must be devised. Toward this the new flexible provision takes a long step."

"HIGHLY important" the flexible provisions seem to Secretary Mellon, because "they lay a foundation for a businesslike method of tariff revision, free from the pull of sectional and political interests that seem to make a scientific and well-balanced revision by the legislative body almost impossible."

It appears to Secretary of Commerce Lamont, too, that the flexible provisions "should enable us to meet in a fair manner outstanding cases involving foreign interests." And it is this foreign angle of the flexible tariff that is emphasized by Assistant Secretary of Commerce Julius Klein, who says in a radio talk:

"The President's interpretation of the new clause gives to it a generous and human aspect in our relations with other countries that has not elsewhere been attained.

'In fact, not another Government on earth has invited other nations to avail themselves of a specially constituted body to pass upon their complaints regarding alleged tariff obstacles to trade, short-cutting the time-consuming diplomatic circumlocutions customary in dealings between governments.

"Here is a chance, offered in the fairest, friendliest spirit, for our foreign friends to present their cases for consideration in a manner devoid of all partizan bitterness and of the exaggerations of political expediency which are more or less universal in tariff discussions."

Here is a possibility of "a scientific adjustment of tariff rates to actual domestic needs" that appeals to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Ind.). Mr. Hearst's New York *American* thinks "the American people have good cause to be thankful for the flexible provision in the new tariff law which will modernize the methods of tariff-making in the future." The Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.) sees the tariff "on its way to a new and practical flexibility, one which can steadily be made to serve our changing needs." The Topeka *Capital* (Rep.) presents at some length the reasons why it sees more hope from the new flexibility than the corresponding clause in the old law. It finds the flexible authority more decisive, and it speaks of Presidents Harding and Coolidge as making their commission appointments on a political and high-tariff basis, but—

"In President Hoover the country has an executive with a more scientific bent on all economic questions, including the tariff, and consequently there is a prospect that actual 'scientific' approach to tariff adjustments to changing conditions will have a sympathetic trial during the next two years, and for six years if Mr. Hoover is reelected.

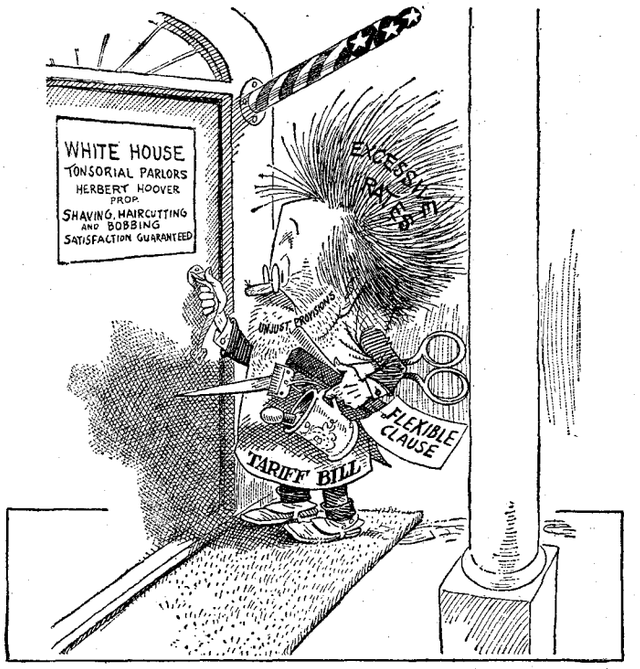
"In this view it makes less difference precisely what occurs in an old-fashioned general revision of duties, and whether the general bill is more unpopular than popular. The 'flexible' provision with an economist of Mr. Hoover's standing and reputation to administer it, with a Tariff Commission selected with regard to competency rather than political eligibility, redeems it.

"We may expect powerful influences to be exerted upon the President in the now vital matter of the selection of a Tariff Commission.

"If the President comes through without having anything 'put over' on him, he will be fortunate.

"But the country has confidence in President Hoover's fair-mindedness, open-mindedness, and devotion to the economic rather than the political principle in tariff-making. Moreover, he is no inexperienced hand in dealing with the commission idea. Commissions are in his line, whose function is primarily of a fact-finding nature.

"Nothing could be more propitious for radical improvement in tariff-making than that the 'flexible' power is in the hands of Herbert Hoover."



Bringing His Own Tool Kit

—Clubb in the Rochester "Times-Union."

THIS flexible provision also puts Mr. Hoover in a more advantageous position than President Taft occupied after signing the Payne-Aldrich tariff, argues the Grand Rapids *Press* (Ind.):

"Hoover can anticipate public demand for reductions of the profiteering rates given some great producers who need no additional protection.

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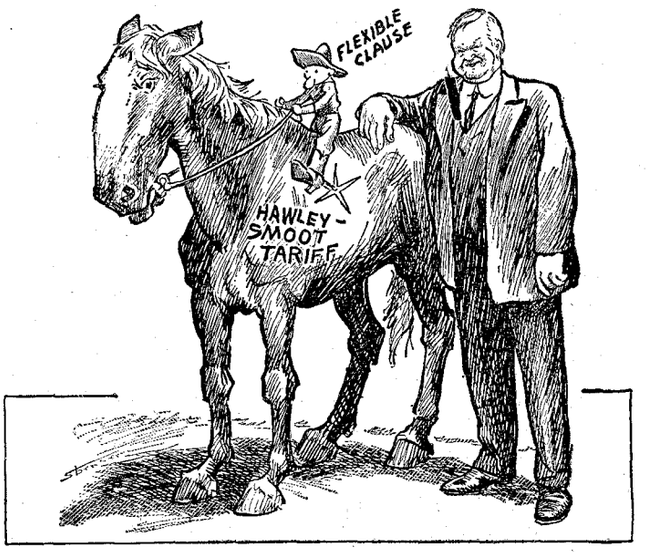
"He can be himself the instrument of deliverance instead of standing, like Taft, in the unenviable position of blocking needed legislative reductions, because they did not conform to his views of scientific tariff readjustment by a commission.

"Thus Hoover is in infinitely better position than Taft to spare himself and his party the ignominy and defeat which came to the Republicans in 1911 and 1913 largely as a result of the special privilege rates in the Payne-Aldrich tariff."



Mr. Hoover: "Leave It to Willie"
—Spencer in the Omaha "World-Herald."

But the Boston commuter gets quite a different interpretation of flexibility from its critics. "Even under the Hooverian dispensation," contends the Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Dem.), "flexibility will be what it has always been—a device for raising duties on important commodities, and for reducing duties on unimportant commodities." The Schenectady *Gazette* (Dem.) thinks it "not at all improbable that the flexible provision, instead of being used to remedy inequalities and lower duties on food and clothing, will result in levying still greater tribute on the people of the nation." A reason for this view is stated by the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.):

"The consumer does not go to the Tariff Commission with his troubles. He grins and bears the political ailments that are inflicted upon him.

"He is voiceless under punishment.

"The manufacturer winces under pain and appeals to the Tariff Commission for relief. He asks, of course, that the rates which affect his business be revised upward. And he usually gets what he goes after."

And even with the best intentions the President and the Commission will have difficulty making the tariff "flex," other papers hold. The Board's investigations, remarks the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Ind.), "would have to be made item by item, and 'Old Joe' Grundy's grandchildren would die of old age before its work could be more than begun." The New Haven *Journal-Courier* (Ind.) wonders whether the Tariff Commission and the President will be less able than Congress to resist the siege of special interests. In the opinion of the Omaha *World-Herald* (Ind.):

"Mr. Hoover will find himself impaled upon one or the other horn of a dilemma of his own making.

"Either, as a result of long and careful investigation of 'one rate at a time,' the relief from extortion will be so slow as to be negligible, or if there is to be 'prompt adjustment' of all the 'serious inequities' in the law, then business is going to be disturbed—and the disturbance will be unending.

"Indeed, if the relief that should be granted is afforded promptly, as the President promises, then the disturbance will be terrific, and business will be at least as unsettled and uncertain as it has been during the long fifteen months the tariff bill was under consideration by Congress."

The New York *World* (Dem.) feels that the Tariff Commission is going to have a terrible time determining differences in production costs in order to recommend rate changes. In this paper's opinion:

"There are wide variations in production costs among different manufacturers or farmers at any one time, and there are also great variations in costs for any single producer at different times.

"The law does not stipulate what cost the Commission is to take; whether it shall be the cost of the most efficient producer, or of the least efficient, or an average cost—assuming that the average can really be ascertained. When the Tariff Commission investigated the cost of producing wheat in the United States and Canada some years ago, the high-tariff members found the difference to be 70 cents in favor of the Canadian farmer, and the low-tariff members found it to be only 42 cents.

"This only goes to show that the determining factor in these cost investigations is most likely to be personal bias.

"If Mr. Hoover follows the example of Presidents Harding and Coolidge and appoints dyed-in-the-wool protectionists to the Commission, the promise of relief for the consumer through the flexible system will not be worth the paper it is written on."

Thus, we are brought to the very important point—the reorganization of the Tariff Commission at the hands of Mr. Hoover. "There is need now, for perhaps the first time," writes W. W. Jermane in the Seattle *Times*, "for commissioners who are more than politicians; who have a thorough understanding of economics as applied to tariff duties; and whose judgment will be accepted by all concerned as representing an honest effort to do the proper thing."

What Do You Know About That?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 5.

1. Is there a scientific basis for monogamy? (p. 19).
2. What building will house twenty-seven radio studios? (p. 18).
3. What is an Ayu? (p. 14).
4. Has Protestantism kept pace with population increase? (p. 20).
5. What opera singer lately turned to "four-a-day"? (p. 17).
6. What kind of Jamaica ginger causes paralysis? (p. 29).
7. What Oriental country, about the size of Texas, has a population of one-half that of the United States? (p. 13).
8. How much has Gallant Fox earned? (p. 36).
9. What is the earliest known date of the music of "America"? (p. 17).
10. Why has women's interest in religion decreased? (p. 23).
11. Who is ranked first among the younger British explorers? (p. 15).
12. How did the prize ring lose Richard T. Ferrell to the ministry? (p. 23).
13. How may politics use television? (p. 24).
14. What underlies the recent slump in stocks? (p. 9).
15. Who is the newest Atlantic air hero? (p. 11).
16. How many major golf titles has Bobby Jones won since 1923? (p. 42).
17. How many tons of paper were showered on Admiral Byrd when he returned from Antarctica? (p. 41).
18. What is the relation between soap and civilization? (p. 30).
19. What proportion of fatal accidents occur in the home? (p. 30).
20. What country did we recently refuse to arm? (p. 9).

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The Row Over High Cost of Power

A "BOMB" IS WHAT ONE PAPER CALLS the speech of our Ambassador Sackett at the World Power Conference in Berlin.

Because he told the delegates that the power industry is the only one where the consumer pays "fifteen times the actual cost of production."

What added to the uproar when the bomb "let go," as many editors view the explosion, was the futile, last-minute effort of Mr. Samuel Insull, American power company magnate, to keep Mr. Sackett from making the speech.

The story goes that the Ambassador had already given advance copies of his remarks to the press, when a copy somehow fell into the hands of Mr. Insull, who was traveling in Europe, and the power magnate hastened to Berlin to voice his objections direct.

A two-hour conference between Mr. Insull and the Ambassador first resulted in a recall of the address, we are told, but later the Ambassador decided to give it as originally written.

Ambassador Sackett said:

"I know of no other manufacturing industry where the sale price of the product to the great mass of consumers is fifteen times the actual cost of production of the article sold. My purpose is shortly to define its weakness, which calls for the keenest thought in your deliberation.

"Until the power business is brought in line with other industries in the relationship between its costs of production to the prices paid by the consumer, there can be little justification for the thought that this great power industry is rapidly approaching its perfection."

International Newsreel photograph

The Man Who Dropt the Power Bomb

Ambassador Frederic M. Sackett.

FURTHER, Mr. Sackett declared that he drew this parallel in view of "a rapidly growing public opinion demanding governmental competition in rates with private power enterprises in America," and he urged that "industrial leaders aided by science should strive with renewed effort to conquer the ratio of fifteen to one." He prest his point in these words:

"You have, by constant improvement, driven down the cost of electricity until it can fairly be said that an economic station produces at from three- to four-tenths of a cent a kilowatt.

"In most of the great centers of population, in America at least, the consumers pay for household service around six cents per kilowatt, fifteen to twenty times its cost.

"It is little satisfaction to the great mass of household consumers to point to the high construction costs required to serve the small user or to urge the large reduction in price that is made for quantity service through a single installation.

"The fact remains that there is an extraordinary margin between cost and sales price, to the reduction of which science may apply itself with greatest benefit to the people as a whole."

Since Mr. Insull is the head of the power group which is said to control nearly 75 per cent. of gas and electric service in the United States, and Mr. Sackett was formerly President of the Louisville Gas Company and the Louisville Lighting Company, sold to the Byllesby power group, the clash precipitates a front-page and newspaper editorial sensation. What might have been passed by with comparatively slight notice leads to editorial advice that Mr. Insull "might advisably take a course in diplomacy" and that Ambassador Sackett "take a deep plunge into the abyss of the absurd." "The Folly of a Utility Magnate Who Tried to Gag an Ambassador" and "An Ambassador's Power Bomb" become current editorial head-lines.

Mr. Insull gets the brunt of press drubbing. "Insull revives wonder as to where some of our famous captains of industry get their repute for masterful intelligence," remarks the Philadelphia *Record*. Mr. Sackett's object, says the Springfield *Republican*, "was to warn the power interests against the public-ownership movement and to show how to meet it by reducing the cost of current to the small consumer. But Mr. Insull seems to have thought that was treason."

OF course, observes the New York *Telegram*, "citizens are not authorized to give orders to American Ambassadors. That is reserved by the Constitution to the President and his Secretary of State. But a little thing like that doesn't stop Sam Insull." According to the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "by his ill-considered act in calling attention to Mr. Sackett's speech, Sam Insull has unintentionally performed a public service." It is just "one more fatuous mistake by men blind to their own interests and the interests of the industry they represent," says the St. Louis *Star*, continuing:

"Samuel Insull, power magnate, evidently learned nothing from Frank L. Smith's disastrous senatorial campaign he helped finance. Nor did Mr. Insull apparently learn caution from the power trust disclosures at Washington last year.

"Ambassador Sackett stated that the power companies charged too much.

"The facts are common knowledge. The Ambassador might have said these exorbitant profits are the basis of overcapitalization and exploitation in the power industry that threatens to undermine its foundations."

Clearly enough Mr. Sackett is in for a dose of press drubbing, too. For we find the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* insisting that the American Ambassador to Germany, "who is probably the most unsuitable man on the entire American list of Ambassadors, has just made an egregious exhibition of himself":

"Even if his pronouncement were logical, which it is not, what reason has he to deliver it?

"Since when has it become part of the duties of American diplomats stationed abroad to assail American businesses?

"Imagine what would happen if an American Ambassador, without the slightest necessity arising from his official duties, should rip into American agriculture! The agricultural organizations would promptly, and reasonably, demand his recall."

BERLINERS must have been amused at the spectacle of an American diplomat airing what they must regard "as a piece of American dirty linen," observes the Grand Rapids *Press*, which asks "Why air it there?" And the South Bend *Tribune* is also critical of Ambassador Sackett's "good taste, or at least common sense":

"In analyzing the affair, it is not necessary to consider the justice or injustice of utilities rates in this country.

"The vital point is that an ambassador, an important representative of the United States Government, condemned utilities rates without the slightest vestige of authority to do so. He did this over the protest of one of America's foremost utilities executives, who certainly had the right, as an American citizen, to demand fair play from his nation's principal representative in Germany."

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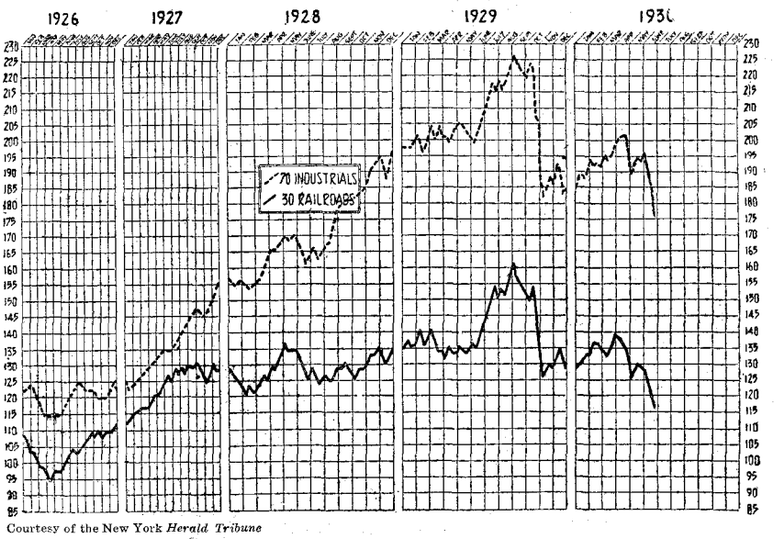
The June Stock-Market Storm

WHAT IS SO RAW as a day in June, when the stock-market barometer plunges, and a storm of selling sweeps chills up and down speculators' spines? Once again, in the wake of the major débâcle of last fall, public, brokers, financial editors, and economists are trying to get a proper view of the secondary disaster that began early in May, and seemed to reach its climax in mid-June. Trying, too, to reach sound premises on which to base forecasts for the coming months.

What caused the slump? Have prices hit bottom? Will business soon revive? Is there another bull market in the offing? These questions are pegs upon which dozens of variegated opinions are being hung. Only a few samples from the mass of comment can be given here.



Courtesy of the New York *Herald Tribune*

Five Years of Stock-Market Prices

Based upon the closing price each week of selected groups of stocks. Each square represents one month.

As for the causes of the June slump, when spring gains were wiped out and hundreds of stocks hit new lows for the year, several papers suggest that the signing of the tariff bill was regarded by Wall Street as a bearish factor. But, adds the New York *World:*

"In a general way, the severe readjustment of security and commodity values simply follows a trend which became apparent six weeks ago. It reflects a composite financial opinion that business depression will prove more serious and more protracted than was thought probable during the spring."

DESPITE the reduction in the rediscount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, on June 19, to 2½ per cent., "the lowest in its history," stocks fell sharply the next day, we read.

To a puzzled public the developments that precipitated the wave of liquidation were a deep mystery. The most potent of these, according to Pierce O. Wotton, of the New York *Evening Post*, are believed to be:

"Declines in the world prices of staple commodities within a year, ranging from 8½ per cent. in the United States to 10 or 12 per cent. in England and France. These declines are due to the inability to adjust the supply to the world demand for raw materials and manufactured goods.

"Industrial depression in the United States.

"World-wide industrial depression, accentuated by the American speculative debauch which drained world credit when it was most needed to stimulate industrial enterprise and trade.

"A decrease of nearly $900,000,000 in our foreign trade in the first five months of this year."

As for the outlook, *The Wall Street Journal* says:

"While the so-called speculative element is bearish to a man, so it seems, there are hundreds of shrewd individuals who see in recent developments the making of a big bull market later."

And this is from *The Business Week:*

"American business is giving a pretty poor exhibition of its proverbial spunk and shrewdness.

"After six months of scraping along the bottom, 120 million people have swallowed all the water and bruised all the hide they care to, and are bound to come up for air before long."

Uncle Sam Refuses to Arm Russia

"AN HYPOCRITICAL AND UNWARRANTED interference with American business."

That at least is how the New York *Telegram* regards the State Department ban on the sale of aircraft and munitions to Russia.

But "the United States is in duty bound not to lend its assistance to movements seeking to overthrow governments with which it is at peace," declares the Washington *Post.*

Thus the press engages in a lively set-to in which the same old arguments about Soviet Russia are polished anew and used again. A glance at the news dispatches shows that this quarrel cropped up on June 17, when, as the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* tells us:

"Through the abandonment by the Glenn L. Martin Company, of Baltimore, of plans to sell twenty twin-motored bombing airplanes at a cost of about $2,000,000 to Russia, it has become known that the United States Government has adopted a policy amounting to an embargo on the export of arms, munitions, and military airplanes to the Soviet Union.

"Reports from Baltimore that the projected sale had fallen through were followed to-day by admissions at the State Department that it had vetoed the arrangement on May 14 through a letter to the Martin Company, stating that it views with disfavor the exportation of armaments to Russia, inasmuch as the United States has no diplomatic relations with the Government."

THIS policy, we read further, altho hitherto unannounced, was decided upon six months ago, "when an inquiry was received from an American company as to the feasibility of selling submarines to the Russian Government." A dark and secret reason seems to lie behind the State Department's decision, for, the *Times* dispatch tells us:

"That the embargo was due to the absence of diplomatic relations was generally accepted as more of a formal than a substantial reason.

"In fact, it was tacitly admitted in official circles that it was due 'to certain recent developments.'

"What these were were not disclosed.

"In some speculation there was a tendency to assert that possibly the disturbed conditions in India and Afghanistan across the Russian border have led to some request, formal or informal, from Great Britain.

"Other views were that the policy was based on the broad grounds that Russia might become a disturbing factor in the world."

"Somehow the State Department policy doesn't seem sensible," in the opinion of the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, and the New York *Telegram*, already quoted, adds that the department "has neither the legal nor the moral right to interfere with private trade in war materials to Russia."

But the opposing arguments are just as emphatic. The restriction, to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "is a proper curb upon a disturbing menace"; and the Washington *Post* asserts that "for every reason" the embargo is necessary.

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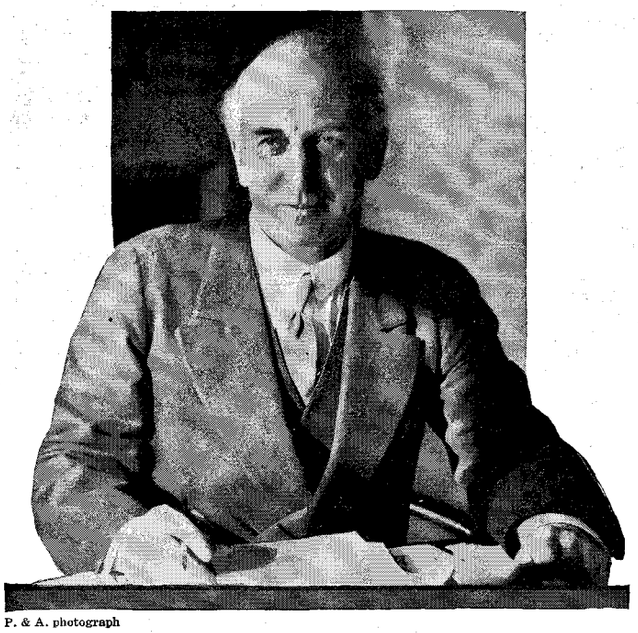
The Simon Plan for "United States of India"

NOT INDEPENDENCE, nor yet Dominion status. But an "elastic," All-India Federation, to foster "progressive realization of responsible government," under British grip.

This quintessence of recommendations by the Simon Commission for handling the knotty problem of India is either "atrocious" (Bombay *Chronicle*), and an "evasion of the main problem" (London *Daily Herald*, Labor party), or it "will virtually eliminate the mischievous cry for Dominion status" (London *Daily Mail*), and "marks the most hopeful advance of our generation toward solution of the problem" (London *Times*).

"Bitterly disappointed," according to correspondents, are



P. & A. photograph

"He Is Always Decorative"

But, likewise practical, Sir John Simon of the Commission on India projects a "United States of India."

Nationalists and Liberal leaders in India, who declare that the Commission report merely aggravates the situation, vindicates the boycott, and stiffens the attitude of even dominion advocates, so that "now nothing will satisfy us except complete independence." The British-owned *Times of India*, however, suggests that "naturally the recommendations won't suit every Indian political mind," but "it will be wise to consider some of them a good deal before attempting final judgment"—they are not yet law, but are "put up for discussion."

Whether the report will help or hinder the usefulness of the London Conference on Indian affairs in October, or what, meantime, running the gantlet of the British Parliament may do to the Simon policy are matters of speculation, yet there seems to be no question that it brings "kettle points" sharply into the foreground.

Leading features of the extraordinarily interesting Simon program may be listed as follows:

A reformed Indian Constitution, proposing an All-India Federation to include both the States of the Indian princes and the British-India provinces.

Separation of Burma from India to become a self-governing dependency. (Burma is larger than France, and has a population of over 13,000,000).

Authorizing a central or Federal government, responsible to the British Crown, consisting of a Federal Assembly elected by Provincial Councils by proportional representation to take the place of the present Legislative Assembly, and the Council of State of elected and nominated members.

Federation to begin with States and Provinces that can agree on "common interests" to be served, and others to join when they decide to do so (after the manner of Canadian federation).

Legislative and financial powers of the two chambers to remain as at present, except that the Federal Assembly may vote certain indirect taxes, collect and distribute them among the member States and Provinces.

Governor-General to have added authority to appoint Executive Councilors.

TURNING to provisions for regional local government, the Commission's outstanding recommendations include:

State and Provincial units of the Federation to have the maximum of "progressive" local autonomy "consistent with the common interest of India as a whole."

The dyarchy system, which excludes Indian ministers from certain departments, to be terminated.

Widened franchise, treble the electorate, including more women—increase from about 2½ to 10 per cent. of the population—for electing provincial legislatures. Reservation of seats for representatives of minority and deprest classes.

Provision for enlarged financial resources.

Conduct of provincial administration by provincial Cabinet, appointed by the Governor, who shall have full powers of intervention in the event of a breakdown, subject to the direction of the Governor-General.

Special provisions for the Northwest Frontier Provinces on the line of international defense.

For Imperial defense, the Commission proposes that—

The Army to be removed from Indian Government jurisdiction, and placed under the Governor-General representing the Imperial authority, since "India and Great Britain are so related that Indian defense can not now or in any future which is within sight be regarded as a matter of purely Indian concern."

To help pave the way for the Federation, the Commission recommends the creation of a council for Greater India by the Crown, consisting of representatives of the States and British Provinces, an advisory and consultative body for promoting closer association in matters of common concern for India as a whole. A list of such matters, the report says, might include:

The customs tariff of British India; the salt tax; any other form of central taxation affecting the Indian States; railway policy; air communications; trunk roads; post and telegraphs; wireless; currency and coinage; commerce, banking and insurance, so far as the matters raised affect both the States and British India; opium policy; Indians overseas; matters arising in connection with India's membership of, and participation in, the League of Nations.

THE report closes with expressions of appreciation of developing "national" spirit in India, but says recent troubles caused no alteration in the report which necessarily "looks beyond particular incidents and takes the long view," and "seeks to furnish materials and suggest a plan by means of which constitutional reconstruction may be peacefully and surely promoted."

Certainly the Simon Commission has furnished exhaustive "materials" in its first report of 409 pages, which set forth the racial, linguistic, caste, religious and economic complexities of massive India, containing 320,000,000 souls. And the second report of recommendations bulks into another 300 pages.

London correspondents of American papers emphasize two points in the Simon recommendations. British parliamentary government is considered no model for the extremely diversified conditions in India, where self-governing institutions must grow naturally and gradually rather than according to set political theory. It is clear also that meantime Britain will indefinitely retain her hold of the final seat of authority in both provincial

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and government machinery, through governors and Governor-General, empowered in emergency to suspend laws and "save the situation."

Instead of attempting to write a Constitution like ours for the Federated Union, the Commission sets up an ideal toward which first and later steps may be taken as experience shows practical roads. It offers a choice of methods that have been tested under all kinds of government elsewhere, and some editors suggest that it reveals Sir John Simon's typical British acumen in such a dilemma as that of Indian Government vs. anarchy.

SIR JOHN SIMON is an independent Liberal, whose friend and classmate at Oxford, Francis W. Hirst, formerly editor of *The Economist*, considers his two most characteristic qualities to be lucidity of exposition and subtlety in analysis. "He is always decorative," declares Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., "with his fine, white head supported on the slender stem of his body, he reminds me of a Calla lily—blameless whiteness of personal and political reputation. He must have realized quite early in life that aloofness can be a greater asset when one is the fortunate possessor of such an ethereal appearance."

He was in Mr. Asquith's prewar Cabinet, and is a lawyer of the first rank among parliamentary debaters and platform orators. He became chairman of the Investigating Commission for India in 1918.

The tenor of much American press comment on the Simon plan is evidently influenced by the information furnished in the first report, for a host of editorials repeat details regarding the size and complications of the Indian problem. Many opinions of the completed report are complimentary with reservation like that of the New York *World*, which concludes:

"Perhaps the solution it offers comes too late; Britain would be in a happier position if she had started this machinery ten years earlier. But it is a sincere approach to a colossal problem."

"A Let-Down for India" is the substance of the final report, observes the Philadelphia *Record*, continuing:

"Cautiously, presenting few surprizes, the Simon report attempts to steer India to constitutional growth—without relaxing British control, British safeguards.

"Whether the report is adopted or not, it seems at the present time to embody the most extensive liberal advance which Great Britain is likely to make. It will antagonize the Nationalists, and perhaps offer quiet hope for the moderate element.

"It has in it elements of promise.

"It provides training in parliamentary government, and will give India a chance to become a nation instead of a mass of conflicting political-religious-linguistic elements. It offers no real freedom.

"To get that freedom, India will continue to fight. No oil will be thrown on troubled waters by the Simon report.

"It comes at a bad, bitter time. It would have been excellent twenty years ago.

"It is a little late to-day; and turmoil in India seems likely to continue to a show-down."

EQUALLY typical of a strain of current editorial criticism, the Boston *Globe* remarks:

"The important, if intangible, element of human desire for liberty is not ignored, but its explosive power is. And that element is quite as vital to the situation in India to-day as it was in 1775 in this country, in 1789 in France, and in 1917 in Russia.

"It will be tremendously interesting to see how India reacts to the Simon recommendations.

"The whole future course of her national life turns on this forthcoming decision."

Kingsford-Smith's Great Leap

THAT STANCH CONQUEROR OF OCEANS, the airplane *Southern Cross*, has done it again.

This time it was the North Atlantic over which she fought her way through head-winds and fog in the long jump from Ireland to North America.

Cheated of complete victory in one leap, for her objective was New York City, the *Southern Cross* has, nevertheless, added a brilliant chapter to aviation history. She is the second plane to fly the Atlantic from east to west, we read, ten persons having already perished in attempting the crossing. The first to hop the Atlantic from Europe, the German plane *Bremen* was forced down on an island off the coast of Labrador.

International Newsreel photograph

Latest Air Jumpers of the Atlantic

The crew of the "Southern Cross." Left to right: Capt. J. P. Saul, navigator; Capt. Charles Kingsford-Smith, pilot; Evert van Dyk, assistant pilot, and J. W. Stannage, radio operator.

Contrasting with that flight, the *Southern Cross* landed safely at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, with her crew of four happy after their long fight. The men were Capt. Charles Kingsford-Smith, Evert van Dyk, assistant pilot; John W. Stannage, radio operator, and Capt. J. P. Saul, navigator.

DETAILS of the flight, obtained from the news dispatches, show that the *Southern Cross* took off at Port Marnock, Irish Free State, at 10:27 P. M., Eastern Daylight Saving Time, on Monday, June 23, and touched ground again at Harbor Grace at 6:57 A. M., Eastern Daylight Saving Time, on Wednesday.

It was the fog that spoiled the flyers' hopes of "hitting New York on the nose," a dense curtain through which they floundered for three hours, while their compass played tricks, and they strove to get their bearings by radio, as the precious fuel supply went lower. But, as C. C. Nicolet writes in the New York *Telegram:*

"The fog that cloaks the northern coast from Nova Scotia to Labrador, and makes the Grand Banks a graveyard for fishing-boats and transatlantic airplanes, could not entirely overcome the invincible combination of an airplane that had flown three-quarters of the way around the world, a pilot whose experience in transoceanic flying outdid any other's, and a crew whose ability was proved in the long night battle to reach land.

"Kingsford-Smith and his three companions, by landing safely after circling the Harbor Grace flying-field for nearly an hour, pleading for an airplane familiar with the region to guide them down through the heavy mist, managed to establish themselves as the first to fly from Europe to the Western Hemisphere and land in civilization."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

REPUBLICANS will now take heed of the Morrow.—*Tampa Tribune.*

THE sins of the tariff can now become those of commission.—*Dallas News.*

"WHAT is home without a mother?" asks a weekly paper. The answer is "Modern."—*Punch.*

THE only person we know who makes a success running other people down is the elevator boy.—*Dallas News.*

THE Roumanian Government is still in financial difficulties, according to cable dispatches, but then there are the talking-picture rights still to be sold.—*New York Evening Post.*

SENATOR SHEPPARD insists that the buyer of bootleg liquor should be punished. Well, he is, ain't he?—*Macon Telegraph.*

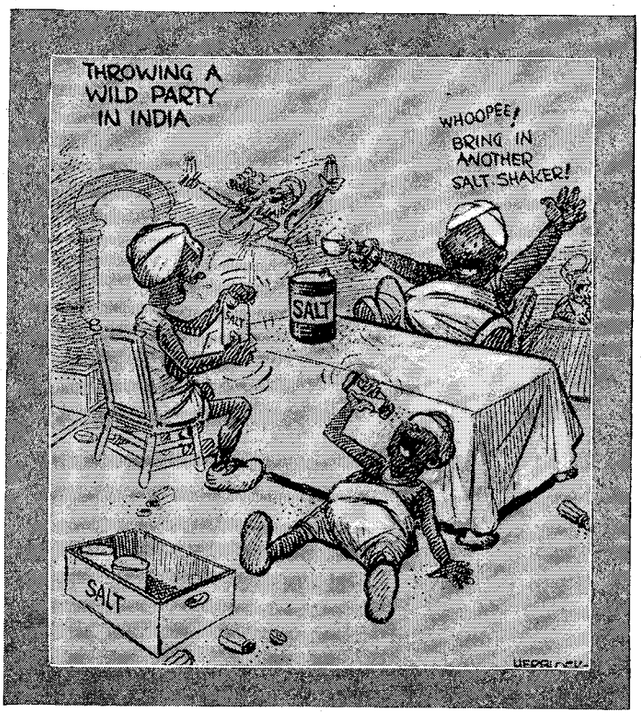
AND the disarmament parley might have proved more popular had it sought to limit crooners instead of cruisers.—*Judge.*

RETURNS from the Chinese war show that nothing but extreme caution by both sides will prevent a battle.—*Hartford Times.*

THE LITERARY DIGEST publishes an article headed "How to Fall Down." But is there really any other way to fall?—*Louisville Times.*

AS if it weren't enough to have the city air soiled with soot and grime, one of the European police radio stations is broadcasting finger-prints.—*Detroit News.*

THE Bureau of Standards of the U. S. Department of Commerce has taken upon itself the task of defining the position of the woman's waist line. It seems that is a subject which could best be decided at an arms conference.—*Wichita Beacon.*



Bootlegging in Foreign Lands

—Herblock in the Chicago "Daily News."

PROHIBITIONISTS need feel no fear of a return of the corner saloon. The corners are all taken up with filling stations.—*Judge.*

THE rarest of all rare creatures is the man who gets a lot of money without letting a lot of money get him.—*Parkersburg Sentinel.*

AFTER Prohibition is over you may hear of some man drinking himself to death, but it will take him longer than two minutes to do it.—*Life.*

WHAT a world! By the time you're important enough to take two hours for lunch, the doctor limits you to a glass of milk.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

IF Socrates were living in the United States to-day, and they handed him a cup of hemlock he'd probably say, "Okay. Where's the ginger-ale?"—*Life.*

AN American film star has obtained her second divorce three months after her first. It is understood that the delay was due to inclement weather.—*Punch.*

STILL, probably more people in this country understand the new tariff than understand Mr. Einstein's latest explanations about space.—*Albany Evening News.*

THE census gives Chicago 3,373,672 in population, but the total will be considerably reduced if the police of the city are sincere in the drive they are making just now.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A PESSIMIST is an optimist who has just changed a tire—*Dallas News.*

THE man who sings his own praises is quite likely to be a soloist.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

CONTRACT bridge would be a great game if there were any four people who played it alike.—*Judge.*

IN an old-fashioned courtship they used to turn down the gas, and in the new-fashioned one they step on it.—*Dallas News.*

EIGHT hundred feet below the surface of the sea, Naturalist Beebe encountered some strange fish. These are thought by many to have been the Red Sox.—*Detroit News.*

NOW would be a good time for the Roumanian golf title to be taken over by our friend Bobbu Jonescu.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

NOWADAYS, there is an electrical device to do anything you want done except pay your electricity bill.—*Dallas News.*

NEW YORKERS have been asked by the city authorities to stop using so much water. That's news.—*Macon Telegraph.*

WHAT with the filling stations and the tabloid golf courses, where would the saloon go if it could come back?—*Louisville Times.*

A GASOLINE shortage is predicted for the year 2000. By that time, however, the cars will be so thick that they can't move, anyhow, so it really doesn't matter.—*Altoona Tribune.*

IT is said that the Sheiks of Morocco are buying large American automobiles in which to take the ladies of their harems riding. We warn them that it is dangerous to drive with one arm while having the other around a harem.—*Detroit News.*

THAT scientist who says most of the world's successful men are short, probably means in a bear market.—*Waco News-Tribune.*

BATHTUB reading-racks are now on the market. That's all right, just so nobody introduces a bathtub music-rack.—*Arizona Producer.*

WE are not sure that THE LITERARY DIGEST, which recently asked something about hell, ever found out anything definite.—*Toledo Blade.*

NEW JERSEY vindicated THE LITERARY DIGEST, altho Pennsylvania didn't. But then you know how Pennsylvania primaries are.—*Louisville Times.*

"THE automobile is the poorest exercise known."—Dr. Harvey Wiley. For the driver, maybe, but look what it does for the pedestrian.—*Birmingham News.*

CHICAGO has now passed Paris in population and thus becomes the world's fourth largest city. The glorious fourth, judging by the way it sounds.—*The New Yorker.*

APPARENTLY no one has been able to advance further in the conservation of space than the telephone companies did when they established the standard for booths.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"I SEE no reason why a man shouldn't be polite to his wife after divorce," says Cosmo Hamilton. And it really wouldn't hurt him to stretch a point and be polite to her before divorce.—*Macon Telegraph.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

Japan Growing a Million a Year

ONE MILLION NEW JAPANESE every year have mouths to be fed, and need shelter and clothing.

To-day Japan has a population about half that of the United States, concentrated in an area about the size of Texas.

How the resources of the country are to meet this problem is an ever-recurring puzzle to Japanese officials and scientific authorities.

Just now this question is more acute because, we are told, as long as the business depression continues, there is no room to accommodate the increasing population at home.

At a rough estimate, the unemployed in Japan number about 1,500,000 according to Suyeo Nakano. He goes on to tell us in the Tokyo *Trans-Pacific* that altho the Government, the Opposition and the Proletarian parties continue to advocate or demand measures of relief, no one so far has devised any concrete method to cope with the situation, and he adds:

"Japan annually produces about 60,000,000 koku of rice. [A koku is about five bushels.] Part of this goes to the brewing of sake, and Japan has to import foreign rice practically to the same amount as is used here for sake.

"Japan's principal food supply will certainly run short, if her population should continue to increase and her surplus population should not be afforded an exit."

Underwood & Underwood photograph

The Seaweed Diet

Japanese men and women workers, who earn their living by gathering edible seaweed.

BUT authorities are divided, it appears, as to the prospect of Japanese emigration to South America. Brazil and other South American countries, it is ventured, may in time consider measures to halt the influx of the Japanese, if it should continue to pour into those lands.

Some urge the export of Japanese capital to South America, this informant writes, in order to supply jobs for the Japanese and the native South Americans alike. But this is no easy task under present circumstances, and we read:

"Certain members of the Population and Foodstuff Research Committee in Tokyo have been advocating the diversion of unemployed at home to South America and the South Seas.

"But emigration without subsequent financial aid has brought about difficulties in South America. The South Seas declare that they are at present unable to receive Japanese unemployed."

PROSPECTS in Manchuria and Mongolia are not encouraging for Japanese emigration. There are only about 300,000 Japanese settlers in Manchuria and Mongolia, we are informed, while the Han race emigrants from China proper to Manchuria and beyond are placed at about 1,500,000 every year. As to the reason for this, we read:

"Such an exodus from China proper is primarily due to the tyrannical activities of the Yellow River. When this great river faces a drought it entails ruin of extensive farms along its basin. On the other hand, farms there may be devastated when floods take place.

"Tired of this despotic stream, the Han race continues to settle in the plains of Manchuria and Mongolia. Han emigrants steadily remove to continental points. They have not to cross the seas like the Japanese to seek asylum in Manchuria and Mongolia.

"Japanese settlers and emigrants in Manchuria and beyond face other drawbacks.

"Chinese labor's food is very simple. Without caring for expensive rice as the Japanese, Chinese laborers can sustain themselves by eating cheap corn powder kneaded with water without adding salt or sugar to it, costing only one or two cents daily.

"Chinese laborers are also very simple in their clothing and lodging, and are willing to work hard at 15 cents daily.

"Chinese labor's efficiency is 3,000 calories, while Japanese labor's is 2,500 calories.

"Japanese laborers have to take a meal worth 15 cents each to compete with the Chinese. Moreover, Japanese laborers require fairly comfortable clothing and housing to keep up their working efficiency.

"In brief, Japanese labor demands wages about ten times that of Chinese.

"Employers in Manchuria and Mongolia, therefore, naturally prefer Chinese to Japanese labor, as the former is more efficient and cheaper.

"Beggars on the Ginza and in Shinjuku can occasionally net $1.50 or so daily, in spite of the general depression, but they could not keep up their revenue, if beggars should increase constantly.

"Birth control is not yet legally authorized in Japan. Moreover, it may be abused by middle and upper classes."

SO Japan's surplus population is apparently doomed, gloomily remarks this contributor to *The Trans-Pacific*. But at the same time he tells us that certain publicists have suggested emigration to Eastern Siberia.

It is said to be colder than Japan, yet favored by rich fishing grounds, but then another question pops up, it seems:

"Eastern Siberia belongs to Soviet Russia. It remains to be seen whether Moscow will allow Japanese to settle there.

"The Japanese authorities also may not encourage Japanese to emigrate there across the Japan Sea, lest they be instantly or eventually affected by Bolshevism.

"After all, the Japanese Government and people have no concrete remedies to cope with increasing unemployment and continued depression in this country.

"Prospects for emigration are not reassuring. The only way to dispose of the present difficulties apparently lies in new

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enterprises on an economic basis so as to give jobs to unemployed in Japan.

"Japan has many rapid streams, while their coal deposits are not necessarily poor. If Japan should utilize her increasing population for new industrial activities, she might attain two purposes simultaneously.

"In all likelihood the solution of Japan's present vital question depends upon consolidation of industrialization.

"For instance, the Government should devise means to alleviate the industrial crisis, or near-crisis, by utilizing water-power for electricity.

"Can not the Tokyo Government reclaim certain water-fronts and sell them to peasants on instalment?

"If such a policy should be adopted and proved efficacious, there would be no cause for anxiety in connection with Japan's increasing population.

"Hokkaido and Saghalien can also quarter many more countrymen. One of the big three Powers of the world, Japan would better cease exporting her labor as raw material.

"She could export it as skilled labor if she would promote her industrial activities.

"Population is a kind of national wealth. Japan may have to discourage emigration when her industrial activities are in full swing."

Underwood & Underwood photograph

The Quest of the Ayu

The Ayu is a fish, found only in Japanese waters. To catch it, these Japanese fishermen attach a cormorant to a stout string. The cormorant devours the fish whole, and when the boatmen pull the bird in, they make it disgorge the fish.

MEANWHILE it does not make Japan's population problem any simpler, observes the *Chugai Shogyo Shimpo*, to have employment conditions becoming worse every day, and this Tokyo daily adds:

"We have no accurate figures on unemployment among the working classes, most of the persons who seek employment at the labor exchanges being members of the 'intelligentsia.'

"But from the frequency with which the closing of factories is reported, the number of idle workers must be appalling.

"For the relief of unemployed workers from the countryside, the government authorities are urging them to return to their native provinces, where they can count on the help of relatives and friends.

"To those willing to return to the countryside, the officials are giving reduced rates for trains and steamships, while transporting free of charge those who can not afford to pay traveling expenses.

"If there is work in the provinces waiting for idle workers from towns, all will be well. As a matter of fact, the provinces are poverty stricken.

"At no time in the recent history of Japan have rural communities been in so dire a condition financially as at present."

Canada Watching Chicago Crime

THE FLASH OF A REVOLVER that killed a police reporter, remark some Canadian editors, apparently has set Chicago completely on fire.

But they do not think it surprizing that Chicago should be in such a state of excitement if the crime statistics that have been made public since the murder of a Chicago *Tribune* reporter, "Jake" Lingle, are true.

The Montreal *Daily Star* takes note of a statement made by the Chicago *Daily News* that the various "rackets" that have flourished and grown so rapidly are costing nearly $6,000,000 a week. Every cent of it is said to be going to criminals for so-called protection against other criminals, or against the "protectors" themselves. This Montreal newspaper goes on to say:

"The amazing thing is that Chicago has stood all this for so long.

"Chicagoans have, with reason, an intense pride in their city. Their courage, their enterprise, their brains, their immense enthusiasm, their common devotion to a common object have, within comparatively few years, built one of the greatest cities of the world on the Lake Michigan mud-flats.

"That this magnificent creation of theirs should be debauched and made a by-word throughout the world by a handful of imported sewer-rats is incredible.

"Sooner or later Chicagoans are bound to do what their fellow countrymen of the '40's did in the West, when the highwaymen and other malefactors laughed at the impotent or corrupt courts of the day. "There have been no Vigilantes reported from Chicago as yet, but it would be surprizing if they—or something very like them—did not make their appearance, if the present clean-up proves to be ineffective."

BUT other cities can not afford to play the Pharisee where Chicago is concerned, declares the Montreal *Daily Star*. That city, we are assured, has had peculiarly difficult conditions to contend with, and has more than once in the past "cleaned house" quite effectively.

The present almost incredible state of affairs in Chicago, we are told, has developed slowly, and has reached such proportions that the ordinary machinery for dealing with it has almost broken down. Almost, but not entirely; and this journal adds:

"Gangs of furious police, armed and 'shooting at sight,' lynch law and all the rest of it will not make Chicago the city its people long to have it, but the quiet, persistent, unhesitating application of the law and the machinery for administering the law that already exists.

"It is a tremendous task, but Chicago's motto is 'I will.'

"Bridget O'Leary's cow kicked over a lantern once upon a time in this same city, with immediate and serious results.

"It will be a great pity if the Lingle murder is not another 'great Chicago fire'—from the standpoint of gangland."

AS the Toronto *Globe* sees the problem, "politics is Chicago's trouble," and it continues:

"All of the Chicago papers support one or other of the political parties. And any one who knows anything about machine-politics in the United States knows that when it comes right down to the political machinery in the slum districts there is an intimate relationship between the petty party bosses and the local gangland leaders."

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Germany's Ire at Our Tariff

ALL GERMANY SEEMS ANGERED by Uncle Sam's new tariff.

Indignation, dismay, and bewilderment are reflected in German press comment from Hamburg on through Berlin to East Prussia.

America urges Germany to pay, laments the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, only to build a tariff fortification too steep to be scaled.

That great German loan meant to create a body of opinion in the United States favorable to low-tariff schedules, where Germany is concerned, seems to have failed of its effect, adds the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*.

Not that the actual signature of the tariff bill by the President took Germany by surprize.

For weeks past the *Frankfurter Zeitung* has been predicting just what happened. The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, in gloomy anticipation, insisted that the dilemma in which Germany and Austria find themselves is really due to the "inadequacy" of President Hoover as a statesman.

Seeing the inevitable, German dailies have for some time been analyzing the business situation of this country with special reference to the new American tariff.

This warning in the *Koelnische Zeitung* is typical of many like it in the columns of its contemporaries:

"America, too, can not to-day dispense with exports.

"As a result of her reorganization industrially and financially, and of new investments, the productive capacity of the United States far transcends the needs of the domestic market.

"Even a nation so richly endowed with raw materials as is the United States, is economically very much involved with other countries.

"Europe borrows American money, and buys American goods.

"But Europe, on the other hand, is dependent upon the assumption that America will not close her frontiers tight against the importation of foreign goods, practising a form of protective tariff policy that bids defiance to the world.

"Perhaps the development of American foreign trade during the first five months of this year has served to make the American people more observant of this change in circumstances than mere words and protests have hitherto sufficed to do.

"Opposition to American trade expansion is in some countries already very great, and hence the soil is already prepared for a decided warfare upon American products.

"If in their tariff policy the American people do not show more consideration for other countries, hostile action against them on the commercial plane is by no means beyond the bounds of possibility.

"A policy of self-sufficient economic domination is something that even the United States could to-day scarcely afford.

"Making against such a thing is the high productive capacity they have developed at home.

"There is also to be considered the American loan policy in the economic and diplomatic domains, to say nothing of the many industrially well-developed countries which owe money to the United States.

"America is more than the world's banker.

"She is economically so spread out over all the world that she should not deprive her debtors of the possibility of paying interest and principal."

RECURRING to the charge that President Hoover is "inadequate" as a statesman, which is made above by the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, it is rather amusing to study this Viennese word portrait of our Chief Executive:

"Just because Hoover, in his whole make-up, and in fidelity to his peculiar training, and as a result of the technical nature of his life's vocation, faces politics as a complete stranger to it, there exists for him a peril.

"He goes quite astray regarding the materially imponderable, the forces that are psychical.

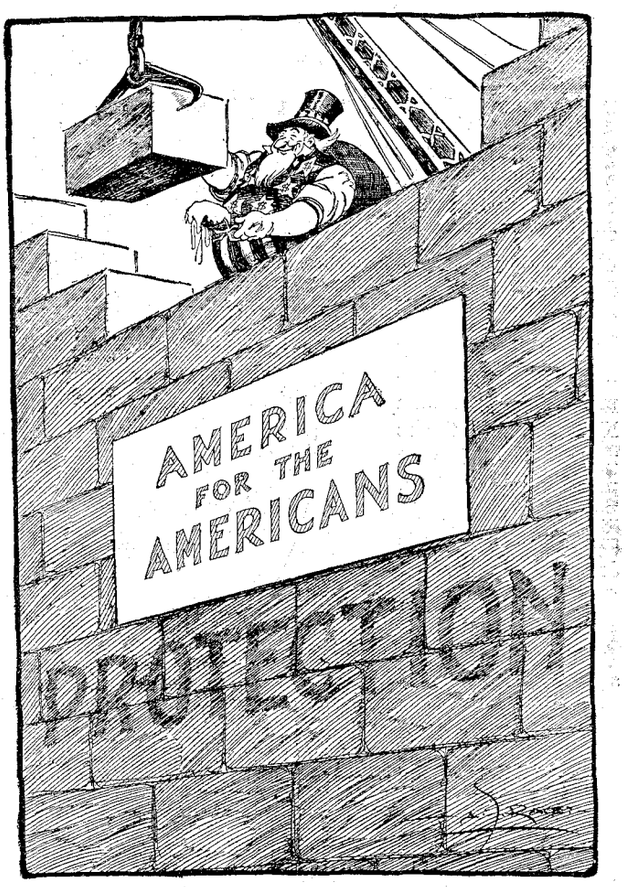
"Yet these, in all things political, especially in the strictly democratic political constitution of his people, comprise the decisive factors in power."

By Arctic Airline to Canada

THE BOLD IDEA OF A DIRECT ROUTE from London to Winnipeg across Iceland and over the Greenland ice-cap near the Arctic Circle, is being pursued by H. G. Watkins, who is said to hold first place among the younger British explorers.

His plan, we are told, is to examine the possibilities for an airway crossing the inland ice, which must clearly be the critical stage in any projected service.

Meanwhile a special correspondent of the London *Observer*



Up It Goes

—A. G. Racey in "The Daily Star" (Montreal).

calls attention to the fact that a German expedition under Explorer Wegener is already in Greenland, so that one German and one British party will be spending next winter on the ice-cap. This informant continues:

"In order to follow the progress of these attractively original undertakings, it is desirable to have a much clearer conception than most people possess of Greenland, where Wegener's troop of pack horses will be just as amusing a novelty for the natives as Watkins' future air line.

"It is in all probability the most peculiar country on earth. Politically, to begin with, it is as systematically isolated as Tibet or Nepal.

"Denmark controls it as a crown monopoly through an organization called Gronlands Styrelse. No business men and no tourists are tolerated, nor are ships allowed to call at the ports, except in case of emergency, or for brief and severely restricted visits, with a particular object, satisfactory to the Government.

"Scientists and genuine explorers are welcomed, and are supported with an astonishing generosity at every point.

"The administration represent a conception of trusteeship so advanced that a League of Nations mandate is merely exploitation by comparison.

"Absolutely no profit is allowed. The interests of the Eskimo take clear precedence of economic development, and any surplus on the monopoly is applied for the benefit of the population."

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A Black Othello

"DESDEMONA, WHERE AM dat handkerchief?" The fable goes about London, and Hannen Swaffer, a critic, vouches for its truth, that Paul Robeson, as *Othello*, bursts upon *Desdemona* in a frenzy of jealous rage, and makes use of this vernacular.

At that, is it worse than much American vernacular that our stage offers?

Hannen Swaffer is hard to please, but he "puts off his customary scorn for the robes of a worshiper when he contemplates the Robeson performance," reports Richard Watts, Jr., in *The Herald Tribune*.

He is not the only London critic who praises the American Negro's acting, tho it must be said that praise is not unmixed. Probably the most severe of his critics is James Agate of *The Sunday Times* (London); the rest almost vie with each other in approval, the London *Times* critic reaching perhaps the highest pitch:

"Undeniably Mr. Robeson plays thrillingly upon the nerves, and knocks at the heart.

"His performance is blemished here and there, but nowhere seriously flawed by an occasional dulling of his generally fine sense of the theater, but we follow it with increasing pity and fear, sympathy and repulsion, hope and dread.

"This *Othello* has the two attributes without which the character would seem to be no more than that of 'a black man in a passion'—tranquil dignity and a melancholy infinitely sad. It is a sadness that never lifts from the stage while Mr. Robeson is upon it; it grows as the tempest of fury, scorn, and hatred draws to its full, possessing our minds, and giving a kind of noble plainness to the tragedy.

"Mr. Robeson's interpretation may not accord in every detail with our own, but it is consistent with itself; it produces an *Othello* pulsating with life, and so makes its way with us, irresistibly. Some of the more disputable points of difference might perhaps be ascribed to the not very judicious abbreviation of the text for this production, which sacrifices many beautiful lines.

"In spite of the abbreviations, Mr. Robeson contrives to bring out the truth of *Othello's* own account of himself as one not easily jealous, but, being wrought upon, perplexed in the extreme. He is wholly happy in his suggestions of complete trust in his friend *Iago*, and his slowness to take fire allows him to blaze with almost unexpected fury when the proper time arrives.

"Mr. Robeson plays in the grand style those scenes which will yield their full effect to no other style. His intervention in *Cassio's* drunken brawl puts the great man plainly before us. Nothing could be nobler than his address to the Senate.

"Then, again, Mr. Robeson's voice is rich and resonant, and, tho apt to falter upon a vowel sound, able to delight the ear with the exquisite music that runs through even the casual phrases that Shakespeare's supreme poet utters.

"Mr. Robeson is a Negro, and thus revives the stage tradition that held down to the time of Edmund Kean of a coal-black *Othello*. This accident of color affects the character of *Othello* less than that of *Desdemona*, for it brings home to us with how much daring the young girl chose a black hero."

Iago and Othello

Maurice Browne and Paul Robeson, who play the rôles in London.

FOR those not served by the radio, we quote some words from the New York *Herald Tribune* of June 8, embracing Mr. Robeson's broadcasting of "how it feels for an American Negro to play 'Othello' in London." He said:

"From all I hear, the present production will come to America. I certainly do hope to play 'Othello' in the land of my birth, especially in New York, the scene of my first artistic endeavors. I am positive that in the enlightened sections of the United States there can be only one question: Is this a worthy interpretation of one of the great plays of all times? I sincerely trust I shall see you all in October.

"In Shakespeare's time, I feel there was no great distinction between the Moor and the brown or black. Surely most of the Moors have Ethiopian blood, and come from Africa; and to Shakespeare's mind he was called a blackamoor. Further than that, in Shakespeare's own time and through the Restoration, notably by Garrick, the part was played by a black man.

"It is not changed until the time of Edmund Kean, some time about the middle of the nineteenth century, about 1835 or 1840 [Kean died May 15, 1833—Editor], when he became brown, and I feel that had to do with the fact that at that time Africa was the slave center of the world, and people had at the time forgotten the ancient glory of the Ethiopian.

"Further than that, in the play we have references to the sooty black bosom of *Othello*, to his thick lips, to *Desdemona's* name being begrimed and black as *Othello's* own face.

"We always hear that *Othello's* jealousy is not believable, it comes too quickly, but I feel that is because he is not presented as of a different race, as Shakespeare intended, so that he feels himself quite apart from the Venetian, and it is much easier for *Iago* to get the seed of suspicion sown much more quickly. It is very important, because if the jealousy is not believable, then the whole tragedy falls to pieces."

On the question of Robeson's speech, *The Herald Tribune* reports:

"Observers noted that Robeson spoke with accent more common to Mayfair than the cotton-fields of the South, altho there were two or three phrases in his talk which slipt into the soft slur of the Southern Negro."

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Something More Than A Prima Donna

THAT IS MADAME SCHUMANN-HEINK.

"A prima donna is something more than a voice—something more, in fact, than a woman with a voice," says the Boston *Transcript*.

Madame Schumann-Heink thought she would retire, but found she couldn't. Roxy called her from her seclusion, and she became a "four-a-day" at the age of sixty-nine.

This might have been tempting Providence for most singers even of her eminence, but that "something more" in her is what this country values along with her voice. And this *The Transcript* makes clear:

"To be real, to have an enduring tonal hold on the people of the civilized world, she should have something of the angel in her.

"There should be true sweetness in her character; and that, as all opera-goers in America will testify, was, and doubtless still is, true of Madame Schumann-Heink, our best-loved of prima donnas. Indeed, like *Mistress Ford*, she has seemed at times to have 'twenty angels in her.'

"And now, at sixty-nine, Madame Schumann-Heink is still singing, and has thirty engagements before her! Belonging to the heavenly choir, she is loth to leave it. 'I could not retire,' she says, 'until I lost my voice. I want to be useful; I want to go on singing.'

"One can believe her when she says that she wants to die singing—not on the stage, in a manner to create a disturbance, but, as it were, quietly, with a song on her lips. And there are plenty who can believe that that would not be the end of her singing.

"Madame Schumann-Heink was never of those prima donnas who pout, and enact musical scorn. In concert work she never kicked the piano stool out of her way, as the present writer once saw a famous prima donna do—a very famous prima donna, who nevertheless soon vanished from the stage, and is now remembered only as a name.

"Madame Schumann-Heink does not vanish.

"She abides.

"It is a blessed principle of the vocal art that a wonderful voice, whose proper and superlative use has once been thoroughly mastered, often lasts into old age. But we believe that, to make it so last, there must be character along with the voice. With a woman so doubly endowed, it is never a case of *vox et præteria nihil*. And at least it is not so with Schumann-Heink."

IT is one quality always admired in the English that their loyalty to old favorites never wanes. So it is good to find this example among us. To continue:

"Just what proportion or survival of the full quality of her early and middle-age voice this beloved singer still reveals in her song we shall not attempt to say, but we are sure that she was last night listened to by many thousands with delight, and that her strains will echo long and sweetly, because they echo in the heart as well as in the ear.

"She says it was a little hard to sing 'Oh, Rest in the Lord,' because 'so much came up in her throat.' But there is her appeal in these performances. So much, in the case of those who through so many years heard her gladly, 'rises from the heart and gathers to the eyes.' It is the appeal of pure sentiment, joined with a tone that is still sweet—if not so full and sweet as once it was in its musical quality, at least as full and sweet in its memories.

"'I've come at last,' she says, 'to youth!' Hers is the sort of youth that challenges the years."

The New York *World* thus accounts for her endurance:

"All sensible explanations seem a little weak, so we shall offer one out of the realm of poetry: that there is in her some ruggedness of fiber, the stuff that enabled her to cook, wash, and slave while she was at the bottom of the hill, to give birth to some incredible number of children and rear them all, to bear a heroic share in the war, and that simply will not let her down now. This, we realize, is merely equivalent to saying that she is magnificent because she is magnificent; but it at least has the merit of recognizing that she is magnificent."

Picturizing the Anthem "America"

JUST HOW THE SONG "AMERICA" came to be written is a topic of continued dispute. Mr. Ferris, wishing to have the song represented in the series that has been represented on our covers, found he could not paint a definite portrait. He had to content himself with representing a musician of the Elizabethan period and his granddaughter

International Newsreel photograph

Four a Day At Sixty-Nine

Madame Schumann-Heink sings at Roxy's, and is happy. Compare this with the picture on the following page.

at a time when the song was merely traditional, and appealed through its grandeur and simplicity. The artist writes:

"The fires of controversy have raged freely around claims of authorship of this dignified and simple air, but the chances are that it was, like many others, traditional and adopted by several composers, with modifications in each case.

"About 1616 Dr. John Bull, Doctor of Musique, and organist to James I, gives us the earliest form known, but in the guise of a galliard or dance measure, which sounds strange to ears of 1930. In 1745, J. C. Smith, a musician, had been asked by a Capt. Henry Carey, to assist him in the arrangement of words and music of the same air.

"It was a time when the rebellion of the Pretender gave point to the request to the Almighty to save the King from being driven from his throne.

"However, in 1832, Dr. S. F. Smith joined the present words to the air which we all know and sing as 'America' and the British as 'God Save the King.' Poultney Bigelow wrote:

"'How old it is, we know not. It may have been sung by the legions of Constantine behind their Christian Labarums—it may have been a favorite of Wyckliffe or John Huss.

"'Our earliest record of this magnificent creation is in 1610,

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when it inspired the hard-prest Protestants of Geneva to defend their city heroically and successfully against the armies of autocracy which stormed in upon Switzerland from over the Alps. "America" is a hymn of liberty and patriotism, and it has, moreover, musical merit surpassing the "Marseillaise," to say nothing of the impossible "Star-Spangled Banner." "America" has a remarkably moderate range; it can be sung by every voice. No other national anthem fulfils so many conditions and so nearly attains perfection.' "

The Rockefeller Radio City

ALL OVER EUROPE AND SOUTH AMERICA to-day the Opera House is what the Cathedral was to medieval Europe—

The most impressive thing in the center of a city's civic life.

New York is to have a "Radio City." Not one building, but a group covering three blocks in the center of its business life.

Four large theaters to be devoted to variety entertainment, sound motion-pictures, musical comedy, and dramatic productions. Perhaps a symphony hall!

The Metropolitan Opera declined to queen it over this stupendous project of the Rockefeller interests; and the investment of $250,000,000 will express the amusement activities of the common people.

So far as the information that is provided to the press by representatives of the Rockefeller interests goes, this is what New York is about to see:

"Fronting Fifth Avenue and forming the central structure on that side will be an oval building of moderate height. On the first floor there will be shops. The second will be occupied by a large bank, and on the roof a restaurant will be built, with an outdoor promenade running around the entire building.

"The oval building will extend to a garden plaza that will cut through the development and run parallel with Fifth Avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-first streets, according to the statement.

"'No effort will be spared,' says the statement, 'to make the plaza, the width of which will be almost as great as the length of the average city block, the most impressive boulevard of its kind in the world. Fountains, statuary, and beautiful garden plots will intersperse the whole extent of the plaza.'

"There will be huge underground bus terminals and parking space will be provided as well as subterranean boulevards for automobile traffic. All deliveries in the radio city will be effected underground, thus reducing to a minimum the traffic problem in that area.

" A development of this character, which would at once create an architectural unit that would typify American progress in city planning, and provide a center for the radiation of the best of entertainment and of musical culture, has long been the dream of those connected with the project.'"

© Aime Dupont Studios, New York

In the Heyday

of Schumann-Heink's Wagner roles.

THIS "radio metropolis," as the New York *Times* sees it, is "a grandiose salute to the future both of invention and of the American people ':

"The area between Fifth and Sixth avenues and between Forty-eighth and Fifty-first streets is commonly understood to have been acquired by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as a site for the much-debated 'new' opera house. But it seems that what New York's wealthy citizens could not afford is not too good for the plain American.

"In the face of financial uncertainties, the providers of grand opera in New York may have decided that the old house on Fortieth Street can be made to do for some years to come. But no uncertainties attach to the financial future of the American people as a whole.

"So on the site intended for a greater Diamond Horseshoe there are to rise no less than four temples of democratic art —a variety theater, a sound-film theater, a musical-comedy theater, and a house for the regular drama. Planned to accommodate a joint audience of perhaps 25,000, these four auditoriums are primarily thought of as radio super-studios. Their programs are to be broadcast, no one can now say just how far; but there is mention in the prospectus of world-audiences."

THE New York *World* displays the most enthusiasm over this provision for broadcasting performances throughout the nation by radio:

"The local audiences who witness the performances will help to defray the cost of presenting the entertainment to the nation at large.

"The plan seems to offer the first real opportunity for what Owen D. Young calls the release of radio as an art.

"In spite of its marvelous progress within the past six or seven years, radio broadcasting has as yet only scratched the surface in realizing its full cultural possibilities. It has been rendered self-supporting so far by the introduction of advertising programs.

"The plan for a center of radio entertainment will place nation-wide broadcasting on a new basis, and will also offer a great field for the development of television. Such a far-sighted and public-spirited program deserves to succeed."

A BOON to employment on Broadway eventually will be brought by television, says Stanley Chipman of *The Morning Telegraph*, reporting Merlin Hall Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company:

"National Broadcasting will be one of the structure's most active tenants, operating twenty-seven studios, relaying the productions of four theaters by television or radio, and otherwise providing the principal link between the fount and the millions who are to drink from it.

"Mr. Aylesworth added that the amusement center undoubtedly would establish New York as the world focal center for dissemination of entertainment.

"Some idea of the expansion which the company may find necessary in moving from its present quarters may be gained from a comparison of its present facilities and the facilities proposed in the Rockefeller group. The jump from eight disseminating studios to twenty-seven may entail considerable change. Under the present régime, about 600 performers are put on the air every day. The business staff, including the technical men, announcers, and the general organization, now comprises approximately 1,000.

"Mr. Aylesworth yesterday observed that the increase of personnel probably would not be in equal ratio to the extension of facilities, but that expansion nevertheless would be inevitable.

"Apparently television represents the sole point on which plans are at all vague."

"Titles in Masquerade"

THE "Titles in Masquerade," set as a guessing contest in our May 17 number (with the titles unmasked in the May 24 issue), gained John C. Banton of New York as the winner. He gave nine titles out of thirteen correctly. No others approached his success.

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Nature's Reasons for Monogamy

BIOLOGY COMES NOW TO THE SUPPORT of marriage, monogamy, and fidelity.

"The monogamous family, with its life-long union of mates," says Professor H. S. Jennings in "The Biological Basis of Human Nature" (W. W. Norton and Company, Inc., New York), "appears as the final term of a long evolutionary series."

Thus does Professor Jennings smash some newfangled notions that marriage is a late invention which has no support in human nature, and should, therefore, be discarded in favor of some more modern device for the satisfaction of the mating desire and the propagation of the race.

Monogamy has been subjected to sundry attacks on the general ground that it is not a complete fulfilment of human requirement and well-being, and is, therefore, without any actual sanction; companionate marriage has been offered as a substitute—even the complete abolition of marriage has been suggested—and State-owned and -controlled crèches for the raising of children have been put forward as a device to relieve marriage of its implied obligation to the race.

Courtesy of W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., New York

Monogamy Is a Biological Necessity

Says Dr. Jennings, Professor of Zoology at the Johns Hopkins University.

BUT Professor Jennings finds that we can not so easily dispose of marriage. Research convinces him that it is the fulfilment of biological laws. Thus does biology give its sanction—if such sanction were needed—to the religious idea that marriage is a permanent bond, not to be broken without peril.

Professor Jennings is Henry Walters Professor of Zoology and Director of the Zoological Laboratory in the Johns Hopkins University. His book is a humanized version of biological science, in which he sets forth what is known about heredity, and shows that the individual is fundamentally the product of his genes, the important parts of the egg cell, groups or paired strings of which are called chromosomes, which determine, in the one case, whether the individual shall be another Shakespeare, or, in another case, a fruit-fly. It is a book for the layman who is interested in the fundamental questions of human life.

DISCUSSING the biological basis of marriage and the family, then, Professor Jennings says that "marriage and the family, even lifelong monogamous marriage, are not an invention that is original with man. These institutions, in various forms, have been worked out independently by many different organisms. There is little doubt," he asserts, "that our ancestors had them before they were men. Certainly many organisms that are not men now have them." In many animals, Professor Jennings recites, exist "powerful biological influences that favor a cooperative career of the parents lasting for more than one season, or for life," and he tells us:

"The attraction of the mates for each other, combined with the effect of habit, itself acts powerfully in this direction. In the eagles, hawks, and other birds of prey, this keeps the mates together for life; a permanent monogamous marriage is here found. Successive families of young are produced, and tho there intervene periods in which the parents are without young, the union of mates is for life.

"In other animals this tendency toward a permanent cooperative life career on the part of the two parents is powerfully reinforced by the long period of dependence of the young. The development of the offspring to maturity requires not one season but many. The two parents, caring jointly for the young, remain together. The offspring come, not in broods, but singly. Succeeding children overlap in their developmental careers. There is no time when the two parents can separate without breaking in upon the functions they have undertaken in relation to the young. Such is the situation we find in the higher anthropoids, in the orang and gorilla; such is the situation found at its highest development in man."

THE life career in such organisms has become full of all sorts of complex activities requiring the constant and undistracted attention of the individual, and all this is intertwined with the care, protection, and guidance of the young. So—

"To break the mating relation at any particular time is to bring all this into confusion; is to leave children and mate in distress; is to leave unfilled the mating impulse; is to force the separated mates anew into the intensely distracting pursuit of finding a new mate.

"All this is avoided by the mates remaining together.

"Even as age comes on, and the last of the offspring has taken up its own career, so that the biological relations with progeny no longer require cooperation on the part of the parents, long use and habit, the persistence of the need of companionship, keep together the two parents. Marriage is lifelong, even tho the care of the offspring is not. Permanent monogamous marriage has arisen independently, through similar functional requirements, in the mammals and in the birds; the biological needs giving origin to it being much the more numerous and powerful in the higher mammals.

"Thus it is emphatically not true, as is so often asserted with assumed finality, that the only function of marriage is the production of children. On the contrary, marriage and the family are a complex resultant from the interaction of many functional needs. The satisfaction of the powerful mating impulse, one of the chief factors in organic evolution, reinforced as it is by many structural and functional complexes that have arisen in connection with it, is one of the major elements concerned.

"The thwarting of all that is connected with this impulse profoundly affects, and often deranges, the life career. No

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institution that leaves this function unfulfilled can be considered a biologically adequate one.

"Such then is the family as we find it in monogamous birds, mammals and man: a life correlation, a union, of the careers of the two mates, and of both with the careers of the successive children till these are self-supporting.

"Its chief biological bases, in distinction from other systems found in organisms are—in addition to the fundamental mating impulse and the production of young—the helplessness of the children at first, demanding parental support; the long time required for their development to the period of self-help; the marked handicapping of the female while the children are infantile; the lack in man of the seasonal period of mating and reproduction; the overlapping of the immature periods of the successive children; and the complexity of the individual life career, with the intertwining of its manifold activities with these reproductive relations.

"The monogamous family, with its lifelong union of mates, appears as the final term of a long evolutionary series."

Society can not take over the parental function, says Professor Jennings. For, "by that long and intimate union both parent and offspring are so fundamentally modified, in structural, physiological and mental constitution, as to place great obstacles in the way of society's assuming control of the children, even soon after birth." The argument against the temporary family is that "the frequent separation or change of mates gives serious wrenches to the framework of society; injures the children, distracts and distresses the parents. Such a system, therefore," says Professor Jennings, "can not be held to meet adequately the difficult problems of the relations of parent and offspring; can not be considered an efficient system for smooth social working, for peace and prosperity."

Some would imitate those social insects in which the social group as a whole cares for the offspring, thus making the family unnecessary.

But this does not look very promising under Professor Jennings's searching eye. Examination of this system, he says, shows a surprizing result. It "has resulted, not in the freeing of the mating impulses, but in their suppression; their almost complete extinction; in the essential desexualization of society. Only a few isolated individuals continue to be occupied with mating and propagation; the rank and file are sexless. If man must look to this result, possibly the enthusiasm for this system will abate."

Professor Jennings goes further:

"Indeed, it appears that man must meet a very great difficulty in inaugurating any thoroughgoing system of social care of the offspring, through the fact that he has already made extensive progress in the opposite direction; in the direction of care of the offspring by the immediate parents; through the fact that he is a mammal instead of an insect.

"In the insects the mother has never been long and intimately identified with the offspring until it is far developed, as is the case in man. That long and intimate physical union has modified all the characteristics of the human mother, and through her those of the species as a whole; for inheritance occurs in many respects from one sex to the other.

"In man, separation of parent from offspring is impossible for a long period, and if hurried even after physical union has ceased, it may turn out that this will lead to serious injury to parent and offspring.

"To discover the proper period of separation of the lives of the two is a matter for observation and experimentation; not for the application of *a priori* principles.

"It may indeed be questioned whether man has not been too late in starting on a radical plan for the supplanting of the family by society as a whole. To make a thorough success of this, he should have begun it eons ago, before he became a mammal.

"In that case by the present time he might perhaps hope to rival the ants in social organization."

Communion

By William Allen Ward

JESUS, forgive if I should break
This bread, or of this wine partake,
Then walk the path of fear.
Jesus, who trod Gethsemane,
And smiled at death on Calvary,
Remove from me the spear
Of cringing, mocking unbelief—
Give me the faith of Golgotha's thief!

—*The Christian Century, Chicago.*

The Dangerous Decline of the Church

RELIGION PERSISTS, BUT THE CHURCH DECLINES.

It is remembered that while the Bible still retains its place as the best seller, and religious books are exceeded only by children's books and fiction; while students at a well-known college resist the elimination of courses in religion; while the daily press regularly gives over a portion of its space to church news and the discussion of religious problems, and while the magazines are few that do not occasionally publish religious articles—all an evidence of the public interest in religion—the organized church is reported to be in a critical state.

"After a century of development during which American Protestantism increased from a membership of seven in each 100 of the population in 1800, to twenty-four in each 100 of the population of 1900, Protestantism during the past thirty years has not increased its ratio of the population as much as one member more per 100."

This is the report of the research department of Pierce & Hedrick, New York, counselors for religious, social and educational institutions, as the report is announced by the Rev. Charles Stelzle, director.

As a practical program for the attention of the national religious bodies of the Presbyterian, Methodist, and other churches, the Pierce & Hedrick Corporation suggests "comprehensive surveys" and "facing the facts," and that "the Church should dignify its task by asking for large sums of money with which to conduct its various educational, philanthropic and religious enterprises, and that it justify this by a program which is adequate to the needs of the time."

How much money is required is not stated, but the firm of statisticians point out that total gifts from living donors for all religious purposes to Protestant churches during 1929 did not exceed $520,000,000; whereas, "there was contributed last year for philanthropic purposes in the United States approximately $2,500,000,000, and there is no doubt that most of this money was donated by members of the Church."

A questionnaire recently conducted by Mr. Stelzle, continues the statement, "indicates that religion is already 'sold' to 87 per cent. of the readers of American newspapers. Yet the people as a whole are not completely 'sold' on the Church as an organization."

The banner year in the history of Christendom, says the report, was 1928, when the Christian churches in the United States gained 1,000,000 members, whereas, in 1929, they gained only 300,000. For the first time since the Civil War, it is stated, the Methodist Episcopal Church showed a net loss of nearly 25,000 members. "It is a striking fact," continues the statement, "that about one-third of the Protestant churches in the largest denominations in this country did not add a single member to their rolls during the year."

A steady slackening of Sunday-school enrolment and missionary contributions is also reported, and it is stated that the United States Census Study of the Churches indicates that on the average there are five women members for each four men in the churches in the United States, and this ratio is the same for rural and urban churches. But a study made exclusively in the cities in 1912 by Mr. Stelzle showed that two-thirds of the Protestant city membership consisted of

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for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET

The seating arrangement of the Chevrolet Six really invites relaxation. Cushions are broad, deep and scientifically formed and the seat backs are so pitched as to conform to the natural posture.

For Restfulness and Comfort *It's Wise to Choose a Six!*

Restfulness, comfort and a sense of security are distinguishing characteristics of the truly fine automobile. And because Chevrolet's modern design assures these qualities to an outstanding degree—more and more buyers of low-priced cars are finding it wise to choose a Chevrolet Six.

Because it *is* a Six, the Chevrolet motor is always smooth, quiet and responsive. No disturbing noises. Never any feeling of effort or strain. You are free to relax and enjoy every mile. You are rested and fresh at the end of the trip.

Furthermore, the frame of the Chevrolet Six is 43 inches longer than the wheelbase. This supports the body throughout its entire length and uses to best advantage the restful action of the four semi-elliptic springs equipped with Lovejoy hydraulic shock absorbers. As a result, you can travel the roughest roads in a Chevrolet Six without pitching or jouncing.

But aside from these qualities, there are many other reasons why it's wise to choose a Chevrolet Six. Visit your nearest dealer and see them all—smart, roomy and quiet Fisher body—adjustable driver's seat—50-horsepower engine—a ball bearing steering mechanism—and scores more, equally modern and important. Find out, today, how easy it is to own a Chevrolet Six on the convenient G. M. A. C. plan.

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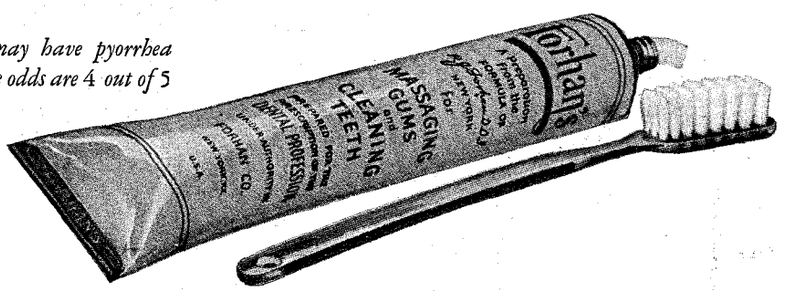
Any mouth may have pyorrhea and at forty the odds are 4 out of 5



The Dentists' Dentifrice should be your FAMILY DENTIFRICE

MANY people remember the time when trips to the dentist were made only to get relief from pain. In those days, no one thought of going for prevention, before pain developed.

And today, there are people who do not think of using Forhan's, until their mouths are beyond the help of ordinary tooth-pastes.

But the well mouth needs Forhan's. It is a dentifrice safe and pure and mild—as fine as a dentist can make it, for it was developed by a dentist, R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.

The tiny teeth of children—those precious first teeth which have such an influence on the future health and beauty of the mouth—need the scientific cleansing which they will get with this gentle dentifrice.

The teeth of boys and girls also need Forhan's protection, to supplement the dentist's watchful care. No dentifrice can do a more thorough job of reaching every fissure and crevice of the teeth during these critical years.

In the adult mouth, Forhan's serves a double purpose. It cleans the teeth, of course, but in addition it helps to stimulate the gums. Used as recommended, with massage at the time of brushing, it rouses sluggish circulation, brings to gum tissues a pleasant tingling, and helps to keep them in the coral glow of health.

Do not make the mistake of thinking that Forhan's is only a pyorrhea treatment. If you suspect that you have this ailment, if your gums are tender, see your dentist at once. When the mouth is healthy—before any tenderness develops—is the time to adopt Forhan's as your dentifrice. It is far better to avoid disease than to treat it after it develops. The use of this scientific dentifrice will help you to keep the mouth of youth well into middle age.

Forhan's comes in two sizes, 35¢ and 60¢, a few cents a tube more than ordinary tooth-paste, and exceedingly well worth it. Forhan Company, Inc., New York. Forhan's Limited, Montreal.

Forhan's

YOUR TEETH ARE ONLY AS HEALTHY AS YOUR GUMS

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women. Since then "there has been a steady proportionate decrease of interest in religion among women of the United States." It is offered in explanation that the Church, which once was the center of women's lives outside their homes, is now in competition with educational, benevolent, and political organizations. It is also found that only 18 per cent. of the country population is in church membership, altho rural people are usually regarded as highly religious.

The decline is recognizable without the aid of statistics, comments the Hartford *Courant*, which notes, too, that the decline in the influence of the Church is evident at the very time that the population is clearly interested in religion. As *The Courant* sees it:

"There has been much talk about the mounting costs of church work, about the influence of education and politics in weaning women away from the Church, about the 'increased pace of modern life' with its irreligious and luring distractions. All these and many more have been labeled as reasons for the decline of church growth.

"But, strictly speaking, they are not reasons. They are facts which, in themselves, have nothing to do with the decreased power of the Church. It is silly to assume that the automobile was invented for the purpose of luring former church-goers on Sunday-morning rides to the country, or that the movies are run to discourage attendance at prayer-meeting and Christian Endeavor services.

"If the Church is losing ground, it must look for the cause within its own walls. It seems a fruitful topic for sermonizing."

Up from the Prize Ring

THE FIGHT WAS OFF, and Dick strayed into a church and went up into what he called "the peanut gallery." It was a far cry from shoeing mules, prize-fighting, and hobnobbing with the ribald fraternity of the ring.

But as he listened to the preacher, he began dimly to see that here was a ring, too; a ring where he would need bone and sinew and muscle and a stout heart if he were to finish on his feet and not suffer a knock-out.

And, before the day was over, he had discarded his occupation of "knuckle-pushing," and taken the advice of Stanley H. Roberts, the minister to whom he had listened, that he go into training for this other ring, with his own soul and other men's souls as the stakes.

And that is how Dick, or the Rev. Richard T. Ferrell, became a Presbyterian evangelist in the logging-camps of the Northwest.

One day he entered a logging-camp just before supper, sat down with the men, and when the meal was finished, said: "Boys, let us rid up as soon as we can, and have a season of song and fellowship." He helped wash the dishes, and then he delivered his message. He has been delivering that message ever since, and the "lumber barons," as well as the loggers, are his friends.

Well, who is Dick?

His story is given to us in *The Presbyterian* by Dr. James H. Shields, and as it is the story of a man among men, a sort of spiritual Horatio Alger story, it is worth repeating:

"Dick was born some forty years ago in Elizabethtown, southern Illinois. He was the son of a blacksmith, whose principal occupation was shoeing mules to be used in the mines. Dick's childhood associates were the children of miners in his home town. He had some Sabbath-school experience, but for a long time it did not appear to have touched his life.

"The men in his town to be admired seemed to be victors in athletic bouts, next thing to prize-fights. This grew into a love for fistic encounters such as were put on in the local communities he touched. He followed his father's occupation, shoeing mules for the mines. This rendered him strong in body and tense in muscle.

"He took up the boxing game, and little by little he came to the front. He easily drifted into the local fighting game, and became successful in it.

"After a time he came to the front, and became the home champion of his town. Soon he gathered other fistic honors, and came to be the welterweight champion of his section, southern Illinois—from Cairo to Herrin—and was heralded as a fighter even up to the metropolis, the great city of Chicago.

"Not once or twice he was carried on the shoulders of his admirers as their champion, accompanied by the boastful and almost ribald song of triumph.

"It looked as if he had measured his place in life, and that was to be a successful prize-fighter. He came to enjoy the game in a way, tho not wholly satisfied either. There was an intense absorption in the fight, but there were reactions of depression and dissatisfaction afterwards.

"Invited to Chicago, he was well received, and some of the fighting fraternity interested themselves in a match in Memphis, Tennessee, with Dick as one of the principals. It took some time to arrange the details of the match. In the interval he and his friends from his home locality were somewhat short of funds and were banking on replenishing their pocket-books from the match. Much to their inconvenience the match fell through, and they were very greatly disappointed."

IT was at this juncture in his fortunes that Dick entered that "peanut gallery." His Sunday-school experience came back to him, and, pondering the situation, he decided for the new ring. He didn't desert his old friends, but gave them to understand that he had turned over a new leaf. As the story is carried on:

"He was advised by his newly found friends to prepare himself for a career among men in the woods, mines, and mills after the fashion which he saw among the characters he now mingled with. There was a necessity, as he thought it over, that he should take some schooling in this direction and mingle with those who were familiar with the ideals which he now cherished. This he did, and soon afterward came into contact with some men prominent in the work of the logging-camps.

"One of these was a national character—Frank Higgins. There were others almost now as well known as this lumberjack evangelist of the Minnesota and Wisconsin camps. He was the more stirred by these associations to strive to attain such a character as these men.

"After a season in school and an itinerary in the Wisconsin woods, he secured an appointment in the camps of Northern Idaho and Washington, where he has spent fifteen laborious and successful years winning laurels he never could have won in the fighting game, and carrying with these years continually more satisfactory realizations of work well done, of men helped to better manhood, to character approved of all men with whom one comes into contact."

AND the "lumber barons," too, have come to honor and trust him. In fact:

"These great firms which carry on one-fourth of the lumber interests in the United States have given him their seal of approval, showing that they regard him as one of their best helpers.

"It is enough to verify this fact to note that these barons have been paying a good part of Dick's salary for some time, and recently have presented him with a new Ford car to assist him in prosecuting his work.

"It is known that Dick preaches, but he does much more. He talks with the men personally, advises them in regard to many of their experiences in life, sometimes at their own solicitation, and sometimes at his own understanding of their needs.

"Besides, he furnishes them with a lot of literature which is usually greedily devoured at odd hours. He gathers the literature from acquaintances outside, and carries it long distances to camps far in the interior of the woods. It is no easy job to take this literature, sometimes miles and miles, to points where most needed. The Ford car is a great, an almost indispensable, help in this matter of transportation.

"This is why these lumber barons have contributed the car. It never would have been done but for the fact that the need was apparent, and the benefit recognized.

"His home life, presided over by a calm, even-tempered, self-controlled woman, has been just as helpful as his associations were with these splendid men of whom we have spoken. But, in addition to all this, we must not fail to note that the two children, with their constant appeal for example and advice, are a factor not the least in the molding of character. It may be said of Dick, as of many others, 'Little children have led him.'"

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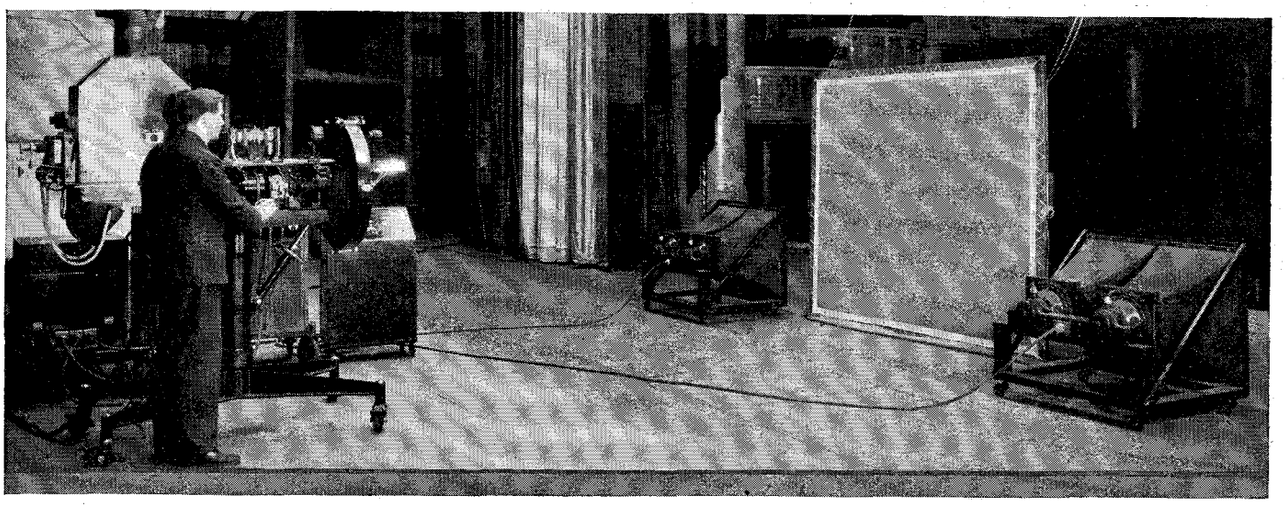


How the Television Picture Is Projected from Backstage. The Loud-speakers are at the Sides of Screen

Television on the Theater Screen

THE PROSPECT OF POLITICAL SPELLBINDING and welkin-ringing by wholesale seems to be darkening our horizon.

Television and loud-speakers are to bring the speech-makers into all our theaters, when they are equipped for it, and a candidate can visibly saw the air, point with pride, and view with alarm all over a State, or many States, at the same time, before enchanted (or disenchanted) audiences.

What foreshadows this coming era is the fact that television images transmitted by radio have now been publicly exhibited as a part of regular theatrical performances. The first appearance of television in the theater, which took place, recently, in Schenectady, New York, aided by a loud-speaker system transmitting the voices of the performers by radio, is described by a press bulletin sent out by the News Bureau of the General Electric Company, as quoted below.

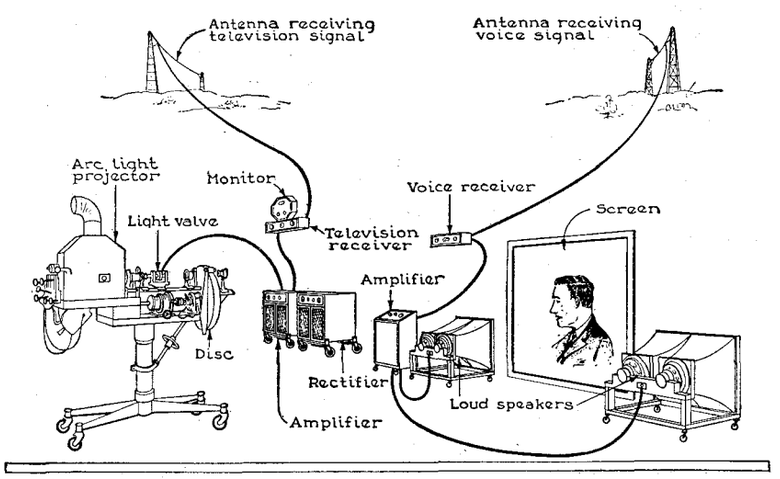
THE active images of performers were reproduced on a screen six feet square, and were readily visible by those seated in the back rows of the balcony. The system used was developed by Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson, consulting engineer of the company, and the Radio Corporation of America.

Dr. Alexanderson is quoted as saying:

"Political and educational speakers may use it as a medium, and entertaining personalities like Will Rogers will tell the latest wisecracks and comment on the news of the day. It is likely that every moving-picture theater in the large cities will have to be equipped to give a short television act.

"The possibilities for new inventions in this art are inspiring. You can put an electric eye wherever you wish and you can see through this eye just as if you were there. An airplane with a news reporter will fly to see whatever is of interest, and the whole theater audience will be with him, seeing what he sees, and yet the audience will be perfectly safe and comfortable.

"In the wars of the future, a staff officer can see the enemy through the television eyes of his scouting planes or they can send a bombing plane without a man on board, which can see the target and be steered by radio up to the moment when it hits. In peaceful aviation, the ships of the air may approach a harbor in fog, take on a local pilot, not from a little craft that comes to meet the ship, but by television, whereby the ship will be guided to the airport in safety."



Illustrations from General Electric, Schenectady, N. Y.

Route of the Voice and Picture

THE exhibition in the theater at Schenectady, the home town of the General Electric Company, is described as follows:

"Audiences at the afternoon and evening shows saw the musical director, John Gamble, lead the orchestra. The musicians were in their customary position in the pit, but the director, a mile away, hearing his men over a telephone line, was present only in image. Merrill Trainer, laboratory assistant of Dr. Alexanderson, was seen and heard as he explained the method by which the images reached the theater. Other performers were appearing in the vaudeville. After their appearances on the stage they were seen in the same acts via television.

"The performers appeared before the television camera in an improvised studio in the laboratory of Dr. Alexanderson, at the General Electric plant. Light impulses, converted into electrical impulses or radio signals, were sent out by a transmitter in the laboratory. A microphone close to the artist picked up his speech and song, and converted the sound into electrical impulses which were carried by wire to a short-wave transmitter at South Schenectady, from which point they went on the air.

"At the theater, R. D. Kell, assistant to Dr. Alexanderson in television research, in the rôle of control operator, received the picture or light impulses, reproduced them on a small monitor telopticon, and then transferred these impulses to the light-valve, at which point the light was broken up to produce an image corresponding in every detail to the subject at the studio. Head and shoulders only were shown. A second receiver picked up the sound signal and fed it into loud-speakers, which converted the electromagnetic waves into sound. The size of the image witnessed was a distinct advance over any previously shown. Dr.

(*Continued on page 29*)

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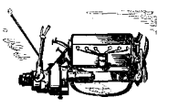
Deficient oils may come from high-grade crudes

For perfect performance in your automobile you must have a *correctly proportioned* oil—an oil that performs ALL FOUR of these functions in your engine:

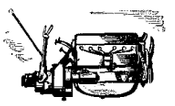


1. CONTROL CARBON so that hard carbon deposits

will not pile up in your cylinders. 2. CONTROL OXIDATION so that your oil system is kept free from clogging

and your valves

do not gum and stick. 3. PROVIDE OILY CHARACTER sufficient to hold down wear so that your engine won't "loosen-up". 4. LAST LONG—resist heat—to prevent excessive oil consumption. ALL four of these properties must be present, and in the correct proportions. When you hear that an oil is the best oil for your engine



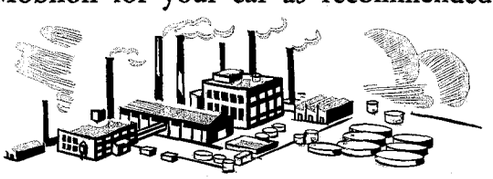
because it comes from a particular crude base,

ask yourself whether that oil is DEFICIENT. No CRUDE, in itself, can be a guarantee against deficiency—a dozen oils of widely different quality can be made from the same high-grade crude.

The necessary properties may be lacking or in the wrong proportion. Motor oil is MADE, not found. The factors that produce a *correctly proportioned* oil are the factors behind every quart of MOBILOIL. They are: 1. The maker's KNOWLEDGE.

2. The maker's PROCESSES and EQUIPMENT. 3. The maker's ability to SELECT the right crudes. When you

buy MOBILOIL, you can be sure of the KNOWLEDGE, the processes, the equipment and the judgment of the leaders of the world in scientific lubrication. When you want to buy MOBILOIL, just drive in where you see this sign. Ask for the correct grade of Mobiloil for your car as recommended on the Mobiloil chart. Mobiloil is MADE



by the Vacuum Oil Company.

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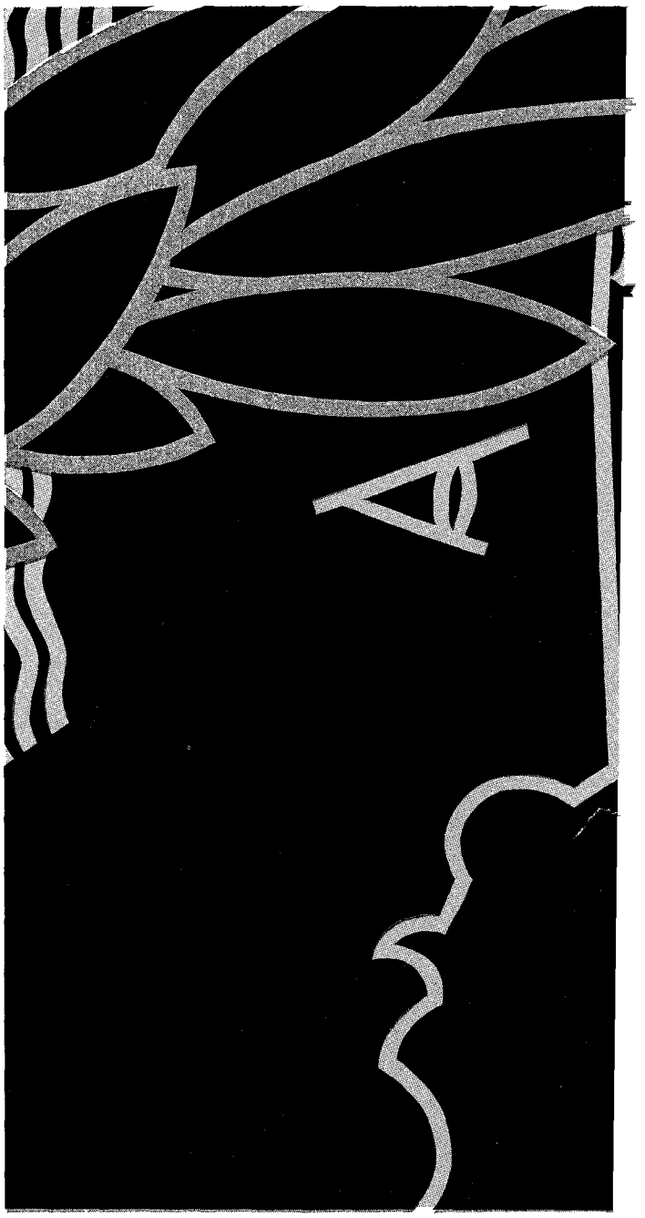

The motorists of America, now driving 700,000 more Buicks than any other of the fifteen makes of cars in its field, have bestowed upon Buick rewards of confidence and preference not accorded any other fine automobile in the world.

This confidence extends, not only to the performance and reliability of the Buick car itself, but to the engineering and manufacturing practices of the Buick Motor Company, with the result that America places implicit trust in the fact that, "when better automobiles are built, Buick will build them."

Year after year, for more than a quarter-century, Buick has scrupulously kept faith with this public ideal of Buick manufacture. And year after year, the public has showered upon Buick greater and greater rewards in the form of the tremendous country-wide preference evidenced by the following fa

More than twice as many people have purchased Buicks as other automobile priced above $1200. In fact, during the re twelve months, America has so increased this favor that B has won from 30 to 50 per cent of the combined sales of fifteen makes of cars in its price class. And, what to Buick is most pleasing and prideful fact of all, more than four out of e five—eighty-eight per cent of all Buick owners—return to Buicks again and again.

To the men and women who, by their purchase of more 2,400,000 Buick cars, have made possible Buick's present envi position in the industry—to the countless thousands wh loyalty through the years has enabled Buick to perpetuate

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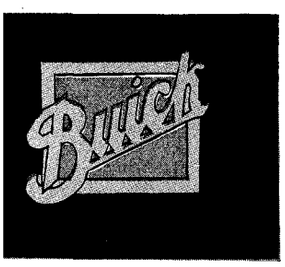
THE REWARD OF GREAT MERIT

ninant leadership in fine-car sales—to each and every Buick ner Buick extends its deep and sincere appreciation.

th Buick standards of quality and with public preference for ick at the highest point in all Buick history, the builders of car look confidently forward to manufacturing achievements l, we believe, to country-wide favor far surpassing even the leadership that belongs to Buick today.

e rewards of merit so abundantly bestowed upon Buick shall r serve as an inspiration to its builders to merit even greater ards in the years ahead.

'ICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation
NADIAN FACTORIES: MCLAUGHLIN-BUICK, OSHAWA, ONT.



Two people have purchased Buicks, year after year, for every one buyer of any other automobile priced above $1200.

• ✣ •

There are 700,000 more people driving Buicks than any other of the fifteen makes of cars in Buick's price class.

• ✣ •

Women, in every section of America, purchase more than twice as many Buicks as any other automobile priced above $1200.

• ✣ •

More than four out of every five—88 per cent of the great army of 1,500,000 Buick owners—buy Buicks again and again.

• ✣ •

Month after month, today's Buick has won from 30 to 50 per cent of the combined sales of the fifteen makes in its price class.

• ✣ •

Buick owners alone purchase more Buicks than the total annual production of any other automobile priced above $1200.

• ✣ •

When Better Automobiles Are Built, Buick Will Build Them

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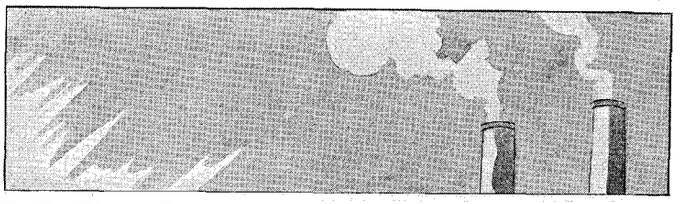
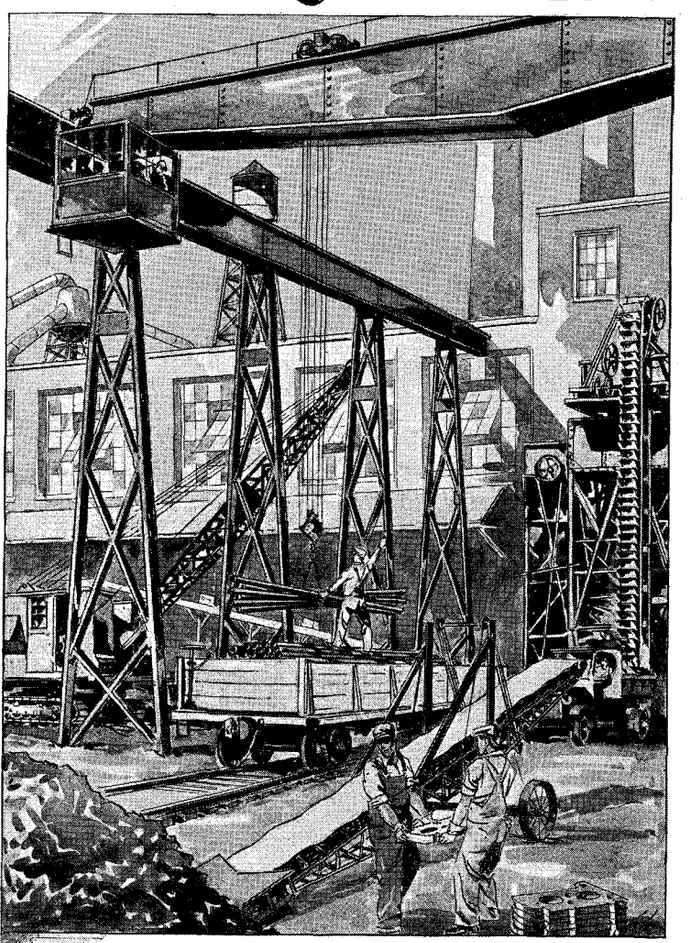
Financing MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT

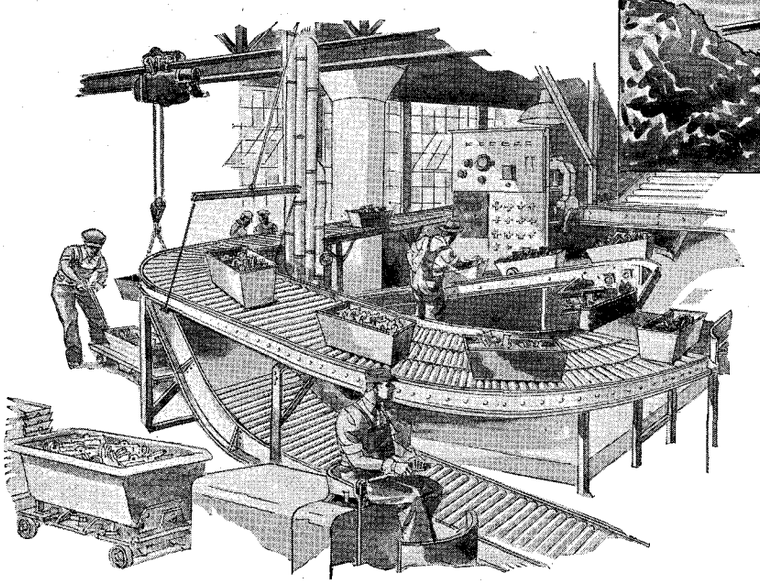


Materials handling equipment—machines that shorten handling time and increase manufacturing efficiency—pays for itself from its savings when bought on a Commercial Credit Plan.

Commercial Credit Plans are available for the financing of all kinds of income producing machinery and equipment. Only a moderate down payment is required; the balance extended over a period in which the equipment will pay for itself.

Why not let us tell you in detail about Commercial Credit Plans?





COMMERCIAL CREDIT PLANS

COMMERCIAL CREDIT deferred payment plans cover every sound field of instalment marketing. Automobiles, boats, machinery of all kinds, equipment in general, refrigerating units, heating plants, electrical appliances, store and office fixtures—more than a score of such broad classifications, including hundreds of individual products, fall within their scope.

Commercial Credit Companies have 182 full operating branch offices and 272 credit offices—454 offices in all—located in the principal cities in the United States where service is available. Commercial Credit Service reaches out to Canada, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and South America, and is being extended to all world-markets where conditions justify its introduction.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANIES

COMMERCIAL BANKERS

CASH CAPITAL and SURPLUS $58,000,000

COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY - - Baltimore
COMMERCIAL CREDIT CORPORATION - New York
COMMERCIAL CREDIT TRUST - - - - - Chicago
COMMERCIAL ACCEPTANCE CO. - - Indianapolis

COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY, Inc., New Orleans
COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY - San Francisco
KEMSLEY, MILLBOURN & CO., Ltd. - New York
CONTINENTAL GUARANTY CORP., Ltd. - Montreal

MIDWEST COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY, Detroit, Des Moines, Milwaukee, Sioux Falls

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, Baltimore

WHEREVER YOU ARE ~ WHATEVER YOU MAKE, SELL, OR BUY ~ INVESTIGATE COMMERCIAL CREDIT SERVICE

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(*Continued from page 24*)

Alexanderson's first demonstration, three years ago, was a picture in a three-inch aperture. Last fall, at the Radio Show at the Madison Square Garden, New York, an image fourteen inches square was exhibited.

"The image was not simply black and white, on the order of a silhouette. All the gray shades between black and white were reproduced, registering every shadow and shade of the features and giving both depth and detail to the image.

"In the television studio, the method was similar to that used by Dr. Alexanderson in previous demonstrations. The subject to be televised stands before an incandescent lamp. Between the subject and the light is a metal disk about the size of a bicycle-wheel and drilled with forty-eight holes. The revolving disk covers the complete subject twenty times per second; that is, there are twenty complete pictures, made up of light and shade. A large square frame contains four photoelectric tubes, sensitive to light. The tubes respond 40,000 times per second to impulses reflected back from the subject.

"At the theater the electrical impulses were received and passed on to a light-valve, based on an invention by Dr. August Karolus of Leipzig, Germany. The light-valve is in the middle of an intricate lens system, in front of a high-intensity arc-lamp of a type similar to those used for the projection of motion-pictures. The light-valve operates delicately and accurately to permit the passage of light in correspondence to the impulses received from the television transmitter. These light emissions are passed on through lenses to a disk corresponding in size, number of holes, and rate of rotation, to the disk at the camera or originating point. Additional lenses pass the light forward to the screen, where these light impulses, at the rate of 40,000 per second, become the living, active image of the subject. The arc-lamp, with the lens system and the light-valve, the whole making up the television projector, is placed seventeen feet back of the screen."

WHO invented television? Says Dr. Alexanderson:

"If you ask who invented television, the nearest to a simple answer would be that a German, Nipkow, invented television, about fifty years ago.

"However, he did not have the radio-amplifier or the neon-lamp and, therefore, his invention could not be completed at that time. He did, however, clearly explain the idea of scanning the picture, line after line, by a spot of light.

"Whether the general public will be enough interested or get enough satisfaction out of television to make it possible to commercialize home sets for television is still to be seen."

More About Paralytic Ginger

WITH regard to the mysterious paralytic affection, apparently due to adulterated Jamaica ginger, an account of which we quoted recently in these columns, Mr. W. Robert Whyte of San Francisco writes to THE DIGEST as follows:

"I was very much interested in your article entitled 'Paralysis from Adulterated Ginger.' Having a little knowledge of the dietetic uses of ginger, and being as much at a loss as the investigators to understand the reason for the sample described affecting the drinkers in the manner related in this article, I described the 'beverage' to a friend who has had some practical experience in such matters, and who has traveled literally all over the world.

"And before I had told him of the effect on the 'patients,' he exclaimed: 'Yes, and the poor fools who drank it became paralyzed in their feet or legs.'

"I immediately asked him how he knew that such might be the result. He replied: 'This alcoholic tincture of Jamaica ginger had been redistilled; that is to say, the alcohol, which is a product of distillation, had been again distilled after the ginger had been soaked in it. Why redistillation has that effect I could not say; but it is a well-known fact that a tincture of Jamaica ginger redistilled will cause paralysis.'

"My friend's remarks seem to me to be some explanation why the investigators could not find a cause for the effect complained of; the original makers of the ginger tincture knowing enough to refrain from redistillation after the tincture had been made. Or, was there some defect in that particular consignment which had induced them to redistill?"

It is reported in *The Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington), that 20,000 persons have been afflicted with paralysis, blindness, or death from this cause.

Einstein's New Ideas of Space

IN A RECENT SPEECH at Nottingham University, England, Prof. Albert Einstein is quoted as saying that "space is eating up matter."

This has alarmed some of our daily contemporaries, who have begun to fear that they may awake some morning to find that nature had turned into a vacuum.

Einstein apparently meant, however, only that the study of space has now become more important than that of what it contains, and that matter is now to be regarded only as a special condition of space. Writes Edwin L. James, in the New York *Times:*

"The whole scientific world will await with keen interest the production by Prof. Albert Einstein of an equation or groups

International Newsreel photograph

Where Relativity Seems Relatively Unrelated

The Einsteins among their cherry blossoms.

of equations which will give a complete picture of all physical phenomena. The distinguished German physicist has been evolving his theory of relativity into a bigger theory to explain all physical action and reaction.

"The completion of this theory calls for a special study of the importance of electromagnetic phenomena in which Dr. Einstein discards the theory of the ether, which he considers a makeshift fabrication to explain something for which scientists at the time did not have the right explanation. It will be his purpose to accommodate in equations electromagnetic phenomena with gravitation and geometry.

"Professor Einstein's speech at Nottingham University explained how he was working for one set of equations which will describe completely our physical system. He said he thought he was close to it.

"The savant gave a taste of the manner in which he would bring strident alterations to our concepts in the emphasis he placed on the importance of space as a factor.

"'It now appears,' he said, 'that space will have to be regarded as a primary thing, with matter only derived from it, so to speak, as a secondary result. Space now is turning around and eating up matter. We have always regarded matter as a primary thing and space as a secondary result. Space is now having its revenge.'"

The *Times* goes on to say that Einstein's announcement of his conviction that space is the real solid and that matter is

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derived from space, has been received with great interest in scientific and philosophical circles in New York, and it reports Prof. William P. Montague of Columbia University as saying:

"This would seem to indicate that Einstein has gone a long way from his own original doctrine of space held by him when he first announced his theory of relativity.

"At that time, if I understood him correctly, he held that matter was of primary importance, and that it created its own space as it went along. Space was not something filled by matter, rather was it matter creating its own space.

"Now it would seem that his researches have led him to a new point of view, from which space, or the continuum, has more important reality than the discontinuous particles or the matter, which fills it. It remains to be seen whether this is a complete reversal of his earlier point of view or merely a restatement of it in broader, more inclusive terms.

"I do not believe, however, that the phrase 'eating up matter' was meant by him to be taken literally as actually destroying matter. Rather should it be interpreted, I believe, as a rhetorical term, to express Einstein's new conviction that space, hitherto the underdog, is finally 'getting out from under' to take its place of primacy over and above matter."

How Common Things Work—XXI

Soaps

IF WE WISH TO KEEP CLEAN, soap is a necessity. Just how it keeps us clean, however, authorities on chemistry and physics are not yet agreed.

The different kinds of soaps, and the chemical changes involved in making it are described in McPherson, Henderson and Fowler's "Chemistry for To-Day" (Ginn & Co.). Soap-making in former days was a domestic occupation and soft soap is still made at home in some country districts, but most of our soap is, of course, now made on a large scale in factories.

A nation's civilization may well be measured by the amount of soap it uses, and the vast amount used in this country should cheer up the pessimists who despair of our future. The millions of soap users are entitled to know how their product is made. We are informed in the authoritative work just mentioned:

"A study of its composition and manufacture properly belongs with the study of fats and oils, since these are the main compounds used in its manufacture.

"There are many different kinds of soaps, their difference depending partly on the particular fat used and partly on the addition of certain other substances to the soap. Thus, *floating soaps* owe their lightness to bubbles of air. *Naphtha soaps* contain a small percentage of naphtha. *Scouring soaps* contain some finely powdered sand or volcanic ash. Sometimes sodium carbonate or borax is added to soap. Perfume and coloring matter may also be present.

"To prepare soap we have but to heat a fat (or oil) with a solution of sodium hydroxid [caustic soda]. In the process the palmitin, stearin, and olein composing the fat are converted into glycerin (often called glycerol) and sodium palmitate, sodium stearate, and sodium oleate. *A mixture of these three salts constitutes soap.*

"When the reaction between the fat and sodium hydroxid is complete, the soap and the water present form a colloid [or jelly]. The soap is separated by the addition of salt, which causes the colloid to coagulate. This can not be done with a potassium soap which, therefore, remains an unpurified 'soft soap.' The remaining liquid contains the glycerin formed in making the soap. This is the source of all our glycerin, so that every soap factory is a glycerin factory as well.

"The essential materials in soap are an animal or vegetable fat or oil and an alkali. The fats and oils used are tallow and cheap vegetable oils, such as cottonseed oil, palm oil, and coconut oil. The alkali used is sodium hydroxid. Resin may be used instead of fat.

"The melted fat or the oil is heated with a solution of sodium hydroxid in large iron kettles. These kettles are so large that 500,000 pounds, or even more, of soap may be made at one time. The resulting soap forms a colloidal suspension in the water present and is separated by adding sodium chlorid—a process known as 'salting out.'

"The soap when separated is stringy or fibrous. To overcome this and also to make it uniform, the soap is pumped into large stirring bowls, or 'crutchers,' and stirred until it is uniform. If it is desired to add other materials, they are added and mixed with the soap in the crutchers.

"The soap while still fluid is allowed to flow from the stirring bowls into large boxes, or frames, open at the top. When the soap has hardened, the sides of the boxes are removed, leaving large cakes of soap. These are next cut by machinery, first into flat slabs, then into long bars, and finally into cakes of appropriate size, depending upon their quality and use.

"As the final step in its manufacture the soap is stamped and wrapt by means of special machinery, and is now ready for the market.

"When added to soft water, soap seems to dissolve; in reality the soap forms with the water a colloidal dispersion which is slightly alkaline in reaction. If an acid, such as hydrochloric acid, is added, the organic acids are liberated from their salts and, being insoluble, are precipitated.

"The calcium and magnesium salts of oleic, palmitic, and stearic acids are insoluble in water and are, therefore, precipitated when a calcium or magnesium compound is added to a colloidal dispersion of soap. It is due to this fact that soaps do not lather with hard waters but form a curdy precipitate, since such waters always contain calcium and magnesium salts in solution.

"The cleansing action of soap is not thoroughly understood, but seems to be associated with the property which soap possesses of forming emulsions. When soap is rubbed on the skin any oily substances present are emulsified and washed away. Absorption [surface attraction of gases or fine particles] also plays an important part. The dirt particles are more strongly absorbed by the colloidal soap than by the fiber of cloth or by the skin."

Odd Accidents

"ACCIDENTS" SUGGEST AUTOMOBILES, grade-crossings, airplanes, explosions, or high-speed machinery.

But a recent survey of the injuries listed in claims under workmen's compensation insurance reveals that even the decorative daffodil, a timorous mouse, or the wind at the Battery wall may mean months in a hospital for the victim. Says the New York correspondent of the Boston *Herald:*

"Oddly acquired injuries come to light frequently through the claims work of the New York State insurance fund, which is the largest carrier of compensation insurance in the State. A perusal of the claim files at the home office discloses that hidden perils often beset the most innocent-appearing circumstances.

"An elderly man engaged to run errands could not cope with the strong wind at the Battery. He was blown against a railing and his leg severely injured.

"Some danger lurks in the current fashion—a girl forgot she had placed a needle in the hem of her skirt. Her leg struck against a table. The needle was driven into her leg just above the knee.

"A spider in the cellar bit a plumber.

"A machine at which a girl was working broke with a crash that sounded like an explosion. The girl's facial muscles became paralyzed from the fright.

"A school principal handed a diploma to a girl graduate. With it he presented a bouquet of roses a relative had sent. A thorn pricked his finger and blood poisoning developed. He was incapacitated for several months, and the courts awarded him compensation, holding that the injury was received in the course of his employment.

"A bookkeeper turned his head suddenly and a pen in his hand pierced his nose. Infection developed that brought on a fatal brain abscess.

"A delivery boy, who says that, in accordance with safety instructions, he waited for the proper signal light before crossing Fifth Avenue traffic, alleges that as a result he was incapacitated by inhaling the fumes from passing automobiles.

"Even the safety of the home may be overestimated.

"'It is not generally realized,' said Charles G. Smith, manager of the State fund, 'that about one-fourth of all fatal accidents are in the home. The best information is that there were approximately 100,000 persons killed in accidents of all kinds in the United States last year, and that about 25,000 of these deaths occurred in the home.

"'In general, automobiles brought about most accidental deaths, while falls took the second largest toll of life. In the home falls stand first in the list of causes of accidental deaths.'"

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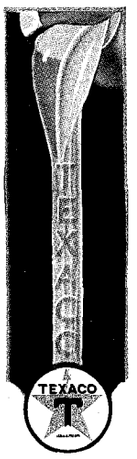
Announcing

A NEW TEXACO MOTOR OIL

STILL CLEAR, STILL CLEAN, STILL GOLDEN

WITH A

LONGER LASTING "CRACK-PROOF" BODY



In the Spring of 1926 The Texas Company revolutionized motor fuel values for the entire nation by introducing the new and better Texaco Gasoline—the original dry gas. Today, maintaining its leadership in the petroleum field, The Texas Company makes another outstanding contribution to the motorized world

(See following pages)

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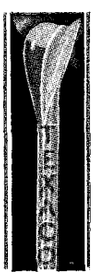
TO OUR MILLIONS OF CUSTOMERS

THE TEXAS COMPANY again demonstrates its leadership in the petroleum field with the introduction of a vastly superior, new product—a motor oil with a longer life and so clean and pure that it will measurably improve the performance of any automobile engine. This new oil revolutionizes lubrication values as completely as the *new* and *better* Texaco Gasoline, the original "dry" gas, revolutionized motor fuels in the Spring of 1926.

Because of its carefully worked out combination of crudes and special processes of refining, this new lubricant is without precedent. It retains all the famous characteristics of the former Texaco Golden Motor Oil. It is still free from hard carbon-forming elements, free from clogging wax and other impurities. It flows freely at zero. In addition to all this it is "Crack-Proof" and provides the more complete protection demanded by the high speed, high compression automobile engine of today.



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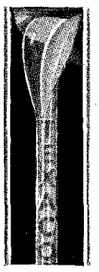
A CULMINATING ACHIEVEMENT

in the science of refining



THIS new "Crack-Proof" Motor Oil represents the culminating achievement of years of research and experimentation. An oil of this type has long been desired by the automotive world. It remained for The Texas Company to perfect a distillation process that enabled it to combine all the outstanding qualities of the major crudes in a single motor oil. Because of its world-wide resources and tremendous refining facilities, The Texas Company is able to offer this new lubricant today through its 40,000 dealers located in all our 48 States.

All Texaco now sold is the new Texaco. It comes in five grades —C, D, E, F and G. They correspond in body to the Society of Automotive Engineers (S. A. E.) viscosity ratings and cover a sufficient range to give every type of automobile engine the maximum in lubricating efficiency. Despite its revolutionary character and far greater lubricating value, this new and tougher Texaco is sold at 30 cents a quart* in all our 48 States.

30¢ a Quart
*35¢ for Grade G

the New **TEXACO** MOTOR OIL

LONGER-LASTING. . .CRACK-PROOF

THE TEXAS COMPANY TEXACO PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

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CURRENT POETRY

UNSOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT CAN NOT BE RETURNED. UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

THIS author called sometimes the laughing judge, gives us the indestructibility of matter and what it implies. From *The Sunday Times* (London):

WITHOUT END

By Lord Darling

From earth exhaled, now from the sky
Let fall—two drops of rain—
Be you the one, the other I,
The world this window-pane.

See, see! they move, perchance may blend—
Now pause, now faster run,
Converge and kiss, more swift descend,
Draw closer; and are one.

Some drops an hour may sparkle through;
But, once the sun has shone,
Grow less and lesser to the view,
Just shimmer, and are gone.

Some journey on, more raindrops meet,
Expand in mist, arise
Pale cloudlets; kindred cloudlets greet;
And stream across the skies.

As summer's dew, as winter's frost,
May each transformed return.
The seeming, not the thing, were lost
Should all congeal, or burn.

No bound hath Space; nor Time hath end—
Change but creates again.
Where both eternally extend
Jack still shall love you, Jane.

IN the Los Angeles *Saturday Night* is an old Galician song, and following it an English paraphrase by Owen B. McCarthy. Below is a literal rendering. Mr. McCarthy asks: "Didn't old Horace turn out some sounding lines advising us to be 'brief and to the point'?"

DONA DOLORES

Soy de Badajoz.
Amor me llama.
Toda mi alma
Es enmi ojos
Porque . . .
—*Old Galician Song*

Mexico's my home,
Cupid bids me roam;
Dark eyes so bright
All th' soul's light,
My rôle enhancing—
Thy heart, entrancing!
—*A Bluegrass Caballero*

Literally: From Badajoz (a province in Spain) I am; love calls me; all my soul is in mine eyes, because—

THE tragedy that overwhelms aboriginal life speaks in these lines in *Tom-Tom* (Scottsdale, Ariz.):

THE SEVENTH CITY OF CIBOLA

By Harry Noyes Pratt

Where these low walls run fast to desert sand,
Anc roofs long vanished leave but brazen sky;
Where winds unhindered sweep a barren land;
A city's walls rose golden, wide-stepped, high.
Where cold in his scant shade the rattler waits,
Drowsing across the torrid noonday heat;
A living people sought now crumbled gates,
Called by the drum's resurgent, sullen beat.
Here sat the weavers; here the potters made
Olla and urn, deft spun the patterned bowl;
And in the pueblo's purple, square-cut shade
The gamesters watched the carven pebbles roll.

And now the walls are worn to sand, and lie
Low-ridged beneath the vulture's lonely flight.
Silence—Only the wild, thin, far-flung cry
Of a coyote quavering on the desert night.

A PICTURE of two kinds of helplessness in the London *Spectator*:

OLD WOMAN GETS OUT OF BED

By Horace Shipp

Old woman, old woman, what are you doing?
Nurse said you mustn't. Nurse said . . . Nurse said . . .
And the law more awful than any delivered on Sinai
Stills the vague dream that has stirred in the grey, old, pitiful head.

Lie quiet, Granny; what are you saying?
The grey mask whimpers. Again, again,
Craftily the poor feet, broken, on Time's cross crucified,
Creep to the edge of the drab, dull counterpane.

Old woman, old woman, for pity's sake rest you
Your hollow jaws' mumbling, your fingers' urge;
Life should go out to meet Death with a trumpet's scarlet blowing,
Not totter on yellow shanks to the grave's verge.

Old woman, old woman, where are you going?
You must stay tidy. You know what Nurse said.
But with one thin twitch of that dirty, grey garment, her body,
She has left it heaped there, untidy; old woman is out of bed.

BEFORE the appointment of the new Poet Laureate, *The Daily Express* (London) printed this skit on the opinions of the office by Laureates presumptive:

A DISCUSSION ON THE FUTURE OF THE LAUREATESHIP

Mr. Laurence Binyon
Expressed the opinion
That the office should be suspended,
If not ended.
Miss Edith Sitwell
Said she did not feel a bit well
When she heard Mr. Ronald Campbell Macfie
Proposed as a likely nominee.
Mr. G. S. Street
Observed, with some heat,
That he would die in the last ditch
On behalf of the claims of Wilhelmina Stitch.
Mr. Alfred Noyes
Said he regarded these things as toys,
So, too,
Did "Q."
Mr. W. B. Yeats
Remarked that the Laureate ought to be
supported out of the rates:
"I agree,"
Interpolated A. E.
Miss Gwen Clear
(Amid subdued murmurs of "Hear, hear")
Confessed
To a preference for Miss V. Sackville West.
Mr. Edward Shanks
Proposed a vote of thanks
To Mr. Walter de la Mare
(Who occupied the chair).

SOME alleviations for the disenchanted in *The Saturday Review* (London):

YES, I KNOW

By Francis R. Angus

The world is full of trouble,
Yes, I know.
The world is but a bubble,
Yes, I know.
The world is full of trouble,
The world is but a bubble.

But in spring
Soft breezes blow
And green things grow.

Then in summer
One can lie
Beneath the sky,

In the grass,
Beside a tree,
Or swim in sea.

Leaves in autumn
As they turn
From green and burn

Are worth watching,
And in winter
When weather's bitter

Bare branches make
Lace designs
With twig outlines,

And sheets of ice
With drifting snow
Make the heart glow
Though the world
Is full of trouble
As we know.

THOSE who believe in fairy lore may take comfort from the visions evoked in *The Lyric* (Roanoke):

FAERIE FROLIC

By Fredericka Blankner

Twinkling faerie boats of light
From the fountains and the moon
Dart with flash of elfin oar—
Vanish in the blue lagoon—

Palely in a moonbeam's shade
Faeries bathe in fountain's drip,
Teetering their pearly arms
Down the drops they shyly slip.

Faeries dance through silvered grass,
Tripping on their starry toes;
Touching hands they slimly pass—
Lightly, as a faerie knows.

Pixies chuckle in the reeds;
Gnomes are crouching close to mock:
Frailly as a flower-bell rings
Lilts their tinkling faerie talk.

All because the fountains spout!
All because the moon is out!

CHANGE the local terms to fit any locality and the sentiment of the following, from the New York *Times*, is the same:

HOME-COMING

By Mazie V. Caruthers

When I unlocked the long-closed door and stepped
Across the threshold, no one visible
Was there to give me greeting, but I felt
The unseen presence (it is always so)
Of those who had been waiting my return
The silence spoke to me, and in the dusk
I felt the love of family draw close;
Without a word, to my receptive sense
The quiet rooms were glad with welcoming.
I wandered through the still place listening—
And when night came, into its cradle-arms
My old house gathered me, and crooned: "Sleep well!
We have been longing for your home-coming."
My willow tree, new-leafed and laughing, tapped
Next morning at my window pane, and preened
Its pliant, graceful self, as if to say:
"See, I have grown!"
The purple lilacs breathed
Their well-loved fragrance and the garden glowed!
Oh, sweet the scents that blow from Mexico,
And in the South exotic blossoms flaunt
Their vivid coloring; salt cedars stand
In phalanx underneath tall, stately palms!
But, to New England eyes, is anything
More beautiful than apple trees in bloom
Or the green haze of Spring upon the hills?
And what more tender than the waiting arms
Of an old house which bids one "welcome home"?

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BUILDING THE FORTRESSES OF HEALTH

One of a series of messages by Parke, Davis & Company, telling how the worker in medical science, your physician, and the maker of medicines are surrounding you with stronger health defenses year by year.

King James I was a brave and brilliant horseman until his knees became stiffened by "rheumatism"—the result of infected teeth.

"Rheumatic diseases do abound"

—Midsummer Night's Dream, Act II, Sc. 1

Medical science knew little about "rheumatism" when William Shakespeare wrote this line more than 300 years ago. Since then great strides have been made.

Today the symptoms that people refer to as "rheumatism" are recognized by the doctor as signifying any one of over twenty separate rheumatic diseases. And most of these diseases differ widely in the kind of treatment they require.

Rheumatic diseases range all the way from a child's "growing pains," which parents are so apt to pass over lightly, to chronic arthritis, which remorselessly turns its victim's joints into chalky, rigid masses.

The cause of "rheumatism" in most of its many forms is infection—which means that disease-producing bacteria have gained a foothold somewhere in the human body.

Frequently these bacteria grow on an infected tonsil or in the root of a tooth or in a chronically inflamed appendix. From the primary site of infection they may travel in the blood stream to other parts of the body, usually the joints, where they cause inflammation and pain.

"Rheumatism" may also be a sequel to some of the contagious diseases, such as scarlet fever.

A menace to the heart

The most serious menace of the roving bacteria is the likelihood that they will attack the lining of the heart. So, whenever anyone, child or adult, complains of indefinite wandering pains, or suffers from swelling of the joints, a physician should be consulted without delay.

It is reassuring to know that, as a result of systematic research conducted by scientific workers in many lands, the physician of today is effectively equipped, with knowledge and medicines, to treat "rheumatism" in its many and various forms.

* * *

Recognizing the tremendous importance of the problem, Parke-Davis scientists have long been engaged in bacteriological studies of rheumatic infections. This work is being actively pursued by our Research Laboratories in the hope of making still further contributions to the control of these diseases.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

The world's largest makers of pharmaceutical and biological products

Parke-Davis Products

for your everyday needs

Here are a few Parke-Davis preparations for your personal use, made with the same exacting care which marks the manufacture of Parke-Davis medicines:

Milk of Magnesia
Mineral Oil (Heavy)
Hydrogen Peroxide
Standardized Cod-liver Oil
Neko (Germicidal Soap)
Shaving Cream
Euthymol Tooth Paste

Ask your druggist for Parke-Davis Products

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Is Gallant Fox Another Man o' War?

A MARVELOUS COLT, one of the greatest that has raced in modern times.

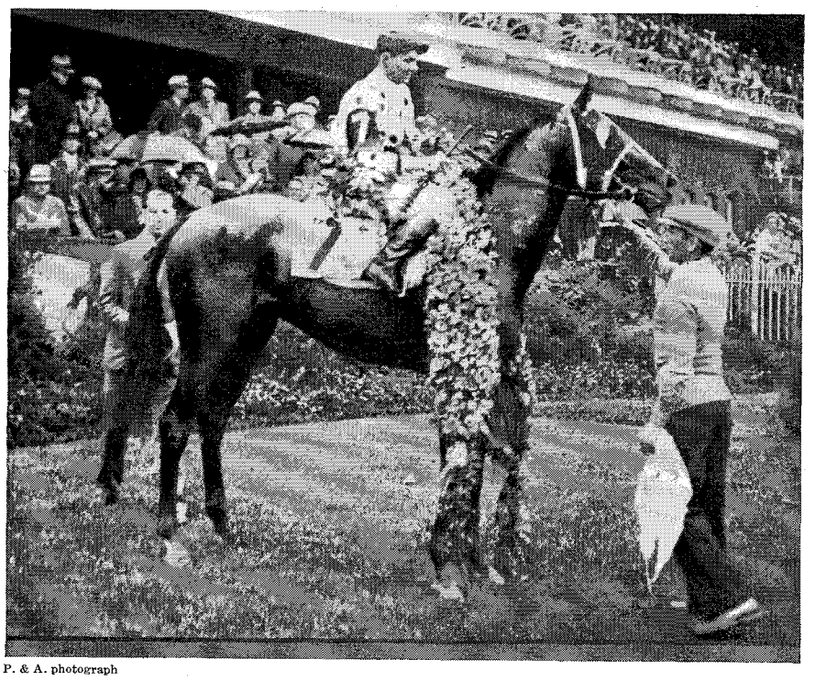
The only consistent three-year-old in any country. The undisputed champion three-year-old of 1930.

Another Man o' War.

These are some of the plaudits being heaped upon the proud bay head of that sturdy steed, Gallant Fox, owned by William Woodward. Those who wax so warm in his praise include Earl Sande, the great jockey who rides him, Lord Derby, who has seen him race and greatly admires him, and sports writers.

Why?

Because this fleet-footed, steel-muscled bay has this season performed an almost super-equine feat, the glory of which is little likely to be dimmed by any possible late-season defeats.



P. & A. photograph

Flowers for the Victor—Gallant Fox After the Derby

As Joseph E. Widener cabled to Lord Derby after the Belmont, according to Henry V. King in the New York *Sun*, "Gallant Fox is the first three-year-old to win consecutively his only four starts —Wood Memorial, Preakness, Kentucky Derby, and the Belmont. He has proved unquestionably he is the best horse since Man o' War."

THAT Gallant Fox created no sensation in his races as a two-year-old last year, but, instead, has built up his reputation gradually, is indicated by the manner in which his owner has referred to him, with progressively increasing praise.

Mr. Woodward "called him a nice colt last year," Mr. King tells us in another *Sun* article, "a good colt after the Preakness, a great colt after the Kentucky Derby, and a grand colt after he defeated Harry Payne Whitney's Whichone in the Belmont."

How did Gallant Fox run in the Belmont? Under "Sports and Athletics," in our issue of May 31, we described his prowess in the Preakness. But in that article the emphasis was on his rider, Sande.

For a picture of Gallant Fox himself under full steam, we turn to Bryan Field in the New York *Times:*

Gallant Fox was beating a very heavily backed favorite when he came down to the line first, but his reception and the roar of welcome were as virile as those in Maryland and Kentucky when he won the greatest classics in those States.

Few races have caused greater excitement in the East, or for that matter, in the country, than the meeting between Gallant Fox and Whichone. The Belmont first was run in 1867 at old Jerome Park, but none of the great duels in its long history aroused as much interest.

And when it came right down to the running, it was not a duel at all, because Gallant Fox made a procession of it and never gave the others a chance. To stand off three challenges, from each of the horses running against him, and still have left enough speed to come away in fast time under a drizzling rain, is high testimony to his ability.

Gallant Fox may have remembered that he was evening an old score with Whichone, for Mr. Whitney's horse beat him last year in the Futurity on the occasion of their only other meeting.

George Cassidy, who took over the job of starting this spring, and who is the youngest in the business, got the field of four away in perfect alinement after only a minute and a half at the post. It was a job well done.

Sande immediately rushed Gallant Fox to the front, and going around the club-house turn, Questionnaire dropt into second place, Swinfield into third, and Whichone last.

Questionnaire and Swinfield closed threateningly in the middle of the backstretch, and it looked as if Gallant Fox might lose the lead, but Sande let out a notch, and the Derby winner drew away.

Once more, on the far turn, Questionnaire and Swinfield closed on the pacemaker, Swinfield particularly looking as if he might do something, but once again the Fox drew away.

AND how did Gallant Fox like it? After the Belmont, W. J. Macbeth tells us in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

The debonair Mr. Woodward, as fine a sportsman as this country ever produced, was required to fulfil his office of leading back his winner as is done in merry England after a running of the Derby of Epsom Downs.

Gallant Fox has no reason to carry resentment against his owner, but evidently he was enjoying the fuss and furor being made over him. He attempted to pull free from Mr. Woodward's friendly grasp, as if anxious to run the race all over again against fresh horses, and Sande had to snatch at his bridle reins to still the proud spirit that a mile and a half in 2:31 3-5 under 126 pounds could not tame.

In this brilliant race Gallant Fox in a single stride, as one might say, vaulted not only into the charmed golden circle of thoroughbreds winning $200,000 or more, but placed himself seventh on the list, ahead of Crusader and Victorian.

The winning portion of $66,040, richest of all Belmonts, carried his life-time earnings to the handsome total of $203,730. In seven starts last year, Gallant Fox won $19,890. His victories in the Wood Memorial, Preakness, and Kentucky Derby added $117,800 to that sum.

Ever since Man o' War was retired, the racing world has been looking for his successor, Vincent Treanor tells us in his New York *Evening World* column, continuing:

In succeeding years since the days of Man o' War's triumphs, good horses have appeared, some with real promises of repeating his feats, only to peter out as time wore on, and finally become lost in the final summing up.

For a while Man o' War's own sons threatened to carry on. American Flag stood out for a certain period. So did Crusader. Both won the Belmont. Mars, Edith Cavell, Bateau, and other descendants of the famous horse, did things to honor his memory, but none of them ever approached his greatness.

Zev was a great horse, the greatest money winner, but never Man o' War's superior. Reigh Count loomed in his turn, and even went to England and won the Coronation Cup. Bubbling Over came and looked unbeatable for a time, and there was last year's Kentucky Derby winner, Clyde Van Dusen, he a son of Man o' War, and Blue Larkspur.

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NOW *Rubber*... AS DAINTY AS SILK

A remarkable Goodrich development that adds new style to rubber products

THE DEL RIO oxford is one of the many smart footwear styles developed by Goodrich. It weighs but a few ounces.

THE MOIRÉ PATTERN *above illustrates the delicacy and daintiness of effect achieved by Goodrich for its rubber products. At the right are shown two extremely popular Goodrich bathing caps characterized by striking freshness in design.*

BATHING caps of rubber . . . with the sheen of satin and the texture of finest fabrics. Hot water bottles of surpassing daintiness . . . with cobwebby patterns and pastel colors.

Shower boots and beach shoes with the grace of an evening slipper . . . the color variety of fancy leathers . . . and the practicability that only rubber can give!

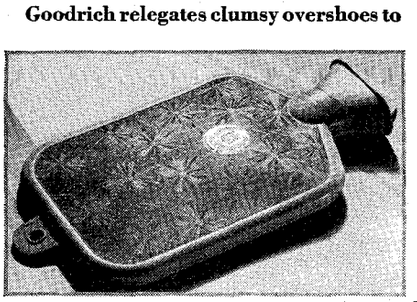
These are just a few of the amazing contributions Goodrich has made to style.

For it is the purpose of Goodrich not only to aid industry, but to foster enterprise. Will rubber, with the daintiness of silk, open new markets? Goodrich responds with both texture and color!

Can an ordinary household article be made less commonplace? Goodrich replies with beauty where only utility reigned before.

Can bad weather footwear be put in harmony with Paris fashions, dainty frocks?

Goodrich relegates clumsy overshoes to the background—carries a woman smartly shod through the worst of weather!



WATER BOTTLES are no longer merely utilitarian, thanks to Goodrich. The bottle above, in sunburst pattern, comes in numerous colors.

For Goodrich technical men are magicians in rubber. They know its qualities, its possibilities. In the years they have devoted to studying rubber they have compiled masses of priceless data that make each new problem easier.

Through the Goodrich Industrial Research Committee, all of this information, as well as the findings of further Goodrich studies, are made available to the industrial and business world.

Executives are invited to correspond with the Chairman of the Committee, who is glad to institute special research whenever practicable. Goodrich, Established 1870, Akron, Ohio.

FOOTWEAR—SUNDRIES

Other B.F.Goodrich *Products*

Goodrich now manufactures over 32,000 rubber articles, representing more than a thousand distinct rubber products—Goodrich Silvertowns · Zippers · Rubber Footwear · Drug Sundries · Soles · Heels · Hose · Belting · Packing · Molded Goods

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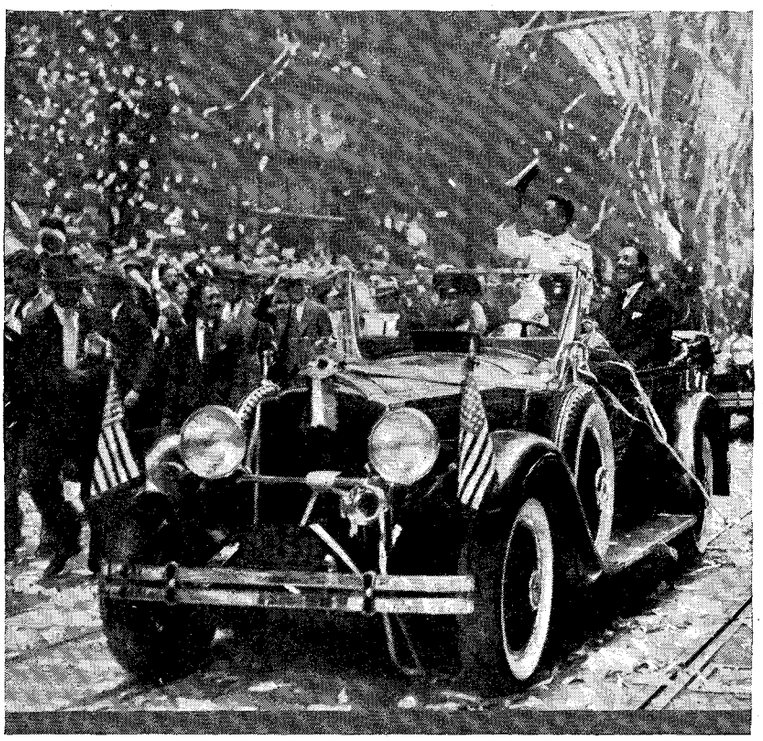
Wanted: New Poles for Byrd to Conquer

"TIS TRULY A TRAGEDY that this world of ours offers no more than two poles.

An East Pole and a West would come in handy at the moment.

For now a slender, bronzed gentleman in glistening white duck, with the insignia of a rear-admiral in the United States Navy on his shoulders, finds that he has lost one of the best parts of his job.

Rear-Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd, "the gentleman from *Terra Incognita*, a great collector of rare poles, a gentleman, a scholar, a scientist, and a first-class flying man," as the New York *Sun* calls him, will go exploring again. He has practically promised that. But this man whom New York, Washington, his native Virginia, and the entire country have welcomed back from nearly two years in Antarctica with frenzied enthusiasm, has conquered both the North and South Poles. And, to the popular mind at least, there are left on earth no more such romantically dangerous spots to visit.



International Newsreel photograph

Reproducing Antarctic Snows with Paper

New York cheered itself hoarse and unloosed a synthetic snow-storm of paper, and more honors than we have space to list, when Admiral Byrd and his gallant companions in danger and achievement were paraded up Broadway to City Hall.

Then Washington had its turn; and then the proudest locality of all, Virginia, the Admiral's own State.

BUT the greeting was really national, for all America has followed with bated breath the adventures of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, and now rejoices that the adventurers are back without a single loss of life. Newspapers all over the country have hailed the accomplishments of Admiral Byrd and his aides. But here it is fitting that we quote from only one. The Richmond (Va.) *Times-Dispatch* says of that State's favorite son:

Twice before, once when he returned from his memorable flight over the North Pole, and again when he came home after his dramatic trip by airplane over the Atlantic, from New York to France, he has felt the thrill of one who passes through the ranks of an acclaiming multitude.

The Virginian has become America's greatest repeating hero.

He is no one-time performer, but returns again and again to exploits, in the contemplation of which less hardy spirits would quail. He was born to be an adventurer.

It was the irresistible urge to seek excitement beyond the conventional lines of life which carried him, as a mere boy, without funds or protection, around the world. It was this spirit that brought him two Congressional medals of honor, and innumerable decorations and citations. And it was in obedience to the dictates of this same inward spark that he braved extensive explorations of the Arctic and Antarctic regions—journeys which carried him over the North and South Poles. Perhaps he will be gone again in another year, or sooner, on some hazardous, but alluring, expedition.

Dick Byrd is simply made that way.

BUT the reception! There have been mighty few to beat it. It was magnificent, says *The Sun*. And then the New York *Times* takes up the story:

It was from the packed and sizzling sidewalks of New York that Admiral Byrd and his companions received the ovation which told them better than could the speeches of the dignitaries of the admiration of the city for their accomplishments and its joy at their safe return.

The acclaim poured out spontaneously from the throats of more than a half-million persons who lined the five-mile route over which they passed through the city. It had been matched only by the welcome to Colonel Lindbergh, three years ago, on his triumphant return from Paris.

International Newsreel photograph

"Collector of Rare Poles"

The Byrd reception was one in which all New York took part. Those who gave it ranged from the Mayor and other high officials to prisoners in the Tombs, who waved and shouted through the barred windows as Byrd sped by, and were rewarded with a cheery wave of the explorer's hand in return.

Lower Broadway was packed from curb to building line with men, women, and children. Every window was filled with faces. Even the precarious perches provided by window ledges high above the street were occupied by office girls in their bright summer dresses.

The crowds had been quiet and hushed while awaiting the explorers. They stirred with expectancy as the mounted police escort swept around Bowling Green into view. They applauded the troops swinging by in trim lines. And then as they picked out Admiral Byrd in his glistening white uniform they burst into a welcoming roar, and Admiral Byrd smiled back.

There was the usual good-natured disorder. Here and there along the

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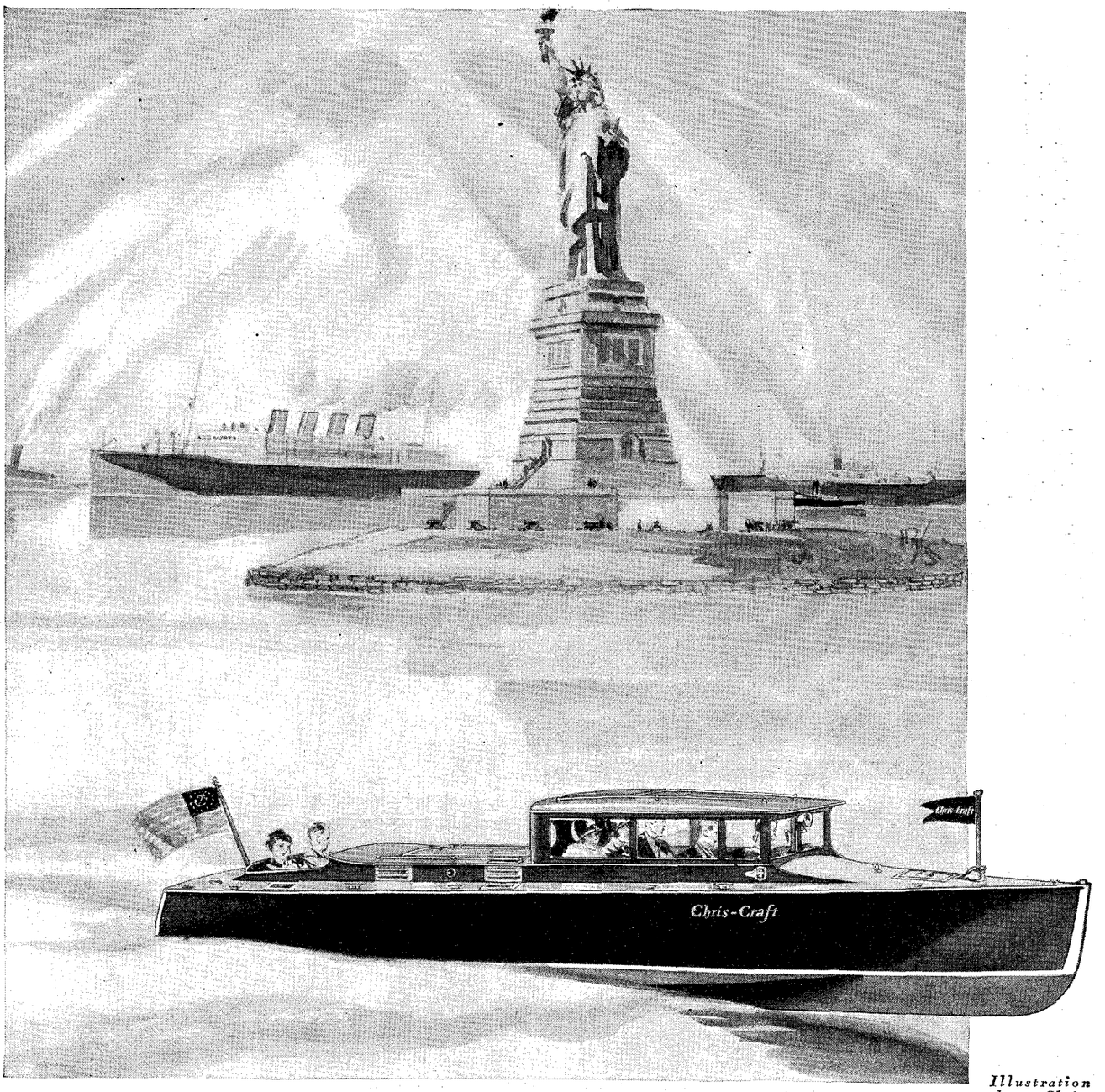

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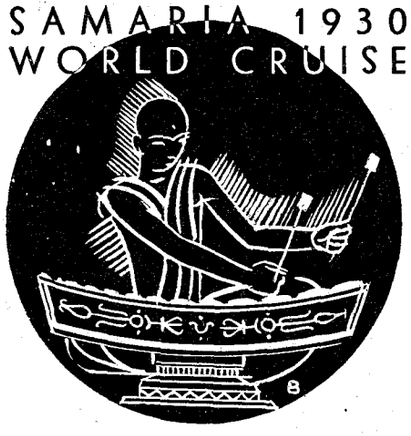

S · I · A · M

A golden city throws back shafts of dazzling splendour to the sun . . . Bangkok! . . . Rua-changs and house boats jam streets of water . . . along wide avenues motor cars and clanging trolleys intermingle with bullock carts, 'rickshas and decrepit gharries . . . yellow-robed monks, trotting coolies . . . everywhere colour, bustling humanity, gorgeousness! And standing supreme among myriad golden temples . . . the Wat Phra Keo . . . Temple of the Emerald Buddha . . . an Idol carved from a single massive gem, encrusted with gold and gleaming precious stones!

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

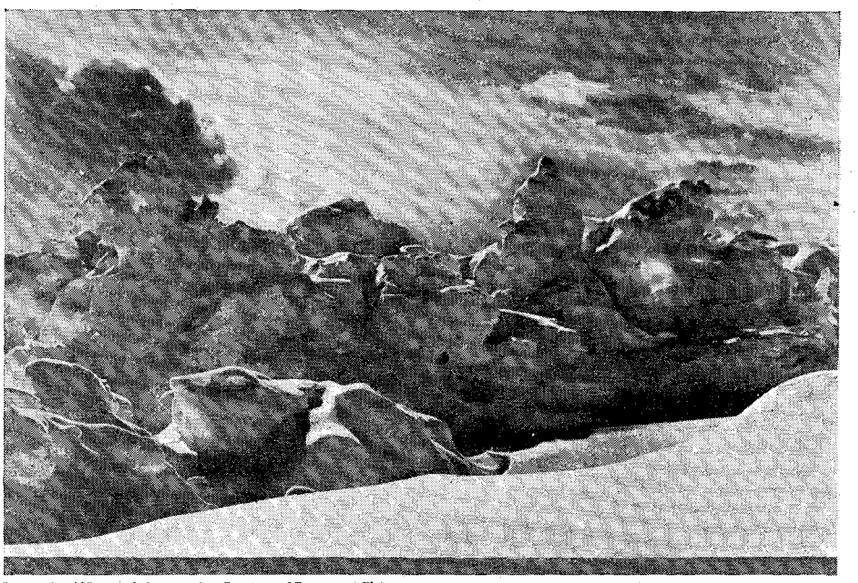
Continued

route, as Admiral Byrd's car passed, "groups of spectators broke through the police lines, but they were almost immediately driven back." Pursuing the account:

In front of 39 Broadway a knee-high pile of ticker tape and confetti caught fire from a dropt match, and added to the excitement. An alarm was turned in and fire apparatus came screeching down past the line of march, but meanwhile the fire was put out by an extinguisher.

On up Broadway the explorers traveled, pleased and seemingly a little dazed by the magnitude of the welcome. Admiral Byrd stood up from time to time and waved his cap. He was smiling his quiet smile all the while, and sometimes laughing at some particularly ingenious form of greeting.

At Broadway and Wall Streets the procession passed a building under construction, with a sidewalk covering sheathed waist-high with sheet-iron. Workers hung on the girders and cheered, and other spectators with canes and sticks beat out a deafening tattoo on the sheet-iron.



International Newsreel photograph. Courtesy of Paramount Pictures

A Scene to Help the Byrdmen When the Days are Hot

But the warmest welcome, we learn from Ishbel Ross in the New York *Herald Tribune*, came during family reunions:

Greetings were quiet, but none so restrained as that of Admiral Byrd and his wife, who met with a simple handshake in the cabin of the *Macom*, avoiding any demonstration before the crowds that watched every move made by the slim figure in white naval uniform.

His mother, Mrs. Eleanor Bolling Byrd, went with the welcoming party to meet Admiral Byrd, but the boat was almost ashore before he was released from officialdom long enough to greet his mother and have her throw her arms around his neck with the exclamation:

"Next time you start on any expeditions, some one is going to chloroform you."

But the proudest boy between the North and South Poles was Dick Byrd, a blonde counterpart of his father, who stood with his mother at the pier as the cutter approached through the cacophony of whistles, sirens, and bands. Dick is now nine, and knows that his father is a hero.

Admiral Byrd waved to young Dick the minute he hove in sight, and ten minutes later the boy was taken on board.

"Dick, old man," said the father, deeply moved.

Dick's remarks were lost in the Admiral's gold-braided collar.

The Siples of Erie, Pennsylvania, were on hand to greet their son, Paul, the Boy Scout of the party. And we learn further:

Paul, who grew to manhood at the South Pole, did not wait to get home before letting his mother know what he wanted in the way of food. To be sure that the goose would be hanging high, he wrote from Tahiti with a list "a mile long," as Paul put it, imploring green things—even spinach—sweet corn, milk, pie, and a good steak or two. Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Siple, embracing their young son at the pier, promised him everything he had ordered, and much else besides. They found that his voice had grown deeper.

Then the Admiral went on to Washington, to hear President Hoover, as quoted by the Washington *Post*, eulogize him as a hero "beloved by the American people, a leader who has demonstrated boldness at the right time, comradeship, and those qualities that endear the captain to his men." Next, Richmond, and the "Old Dominion's" jubilant greeting.

And finally, and best of all, the real homecoming—to Winchester, the Admiral's birthplace and the home of his mother. With joy, says a Winchester dispatch to *The Times:*

Without official furbelows or escort, and after a four-hour drive from Richmond, Dick Byrd rejoined his childhood friends after a two years' absence.

From 6,000 persons massed in the great amphitheater of the Handley High School, he received a resounding tribute.

The Rev. R. B. Nelson, rector of Christ

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Episcopal Church, of which the Admiral is a communicant, and where prayers for his safety have been made each Sunday during his absence, delivered a prayer of gratitude for his safety.

Visibly affected, Admiral Byrd, standing on a high terrace overlooking the amphitheater where the speakers' platform was perched, voiced his thanks without formality. Referring to many of his old chums by name, he said:

"It's good to be Dick Byrd again. This Admiral Byrd business sometimes hangs very heavy on the shoulders."

WHEN the tumult and the shouting had died, and all the ticker tape had floated down to the pavements, it was discovered

International Newsreel photograph

Getting Acquainted

Lieutenant Hanson meets his young son, who arrived soon after papa left for the bottom of the world.

by a corps of demon statisticians that the New York celebration had been a "flop." Judged, that is, by the Lindbergh reception in 1927, which set the standard. Not so much paper was showered on the returning heroes. Let the New York *World* tell the sorry story:

Measured in tons of paper and other litter swept up from the streets after the Byrd procession, from the Battery to City Hall, and then up-town, the celebration was far less impressive than the one accorded Col. Charles A. Lindbergh three years ago.

The amount of litter removed from the streets after the Byrd reception, was 750 cubic yards, estimated by Commissioner of Street Cleaning Charles S. Hand at about seventy tons, as compared with 1,800 tons cleared after Colonel Lindbergh came back from Paris.

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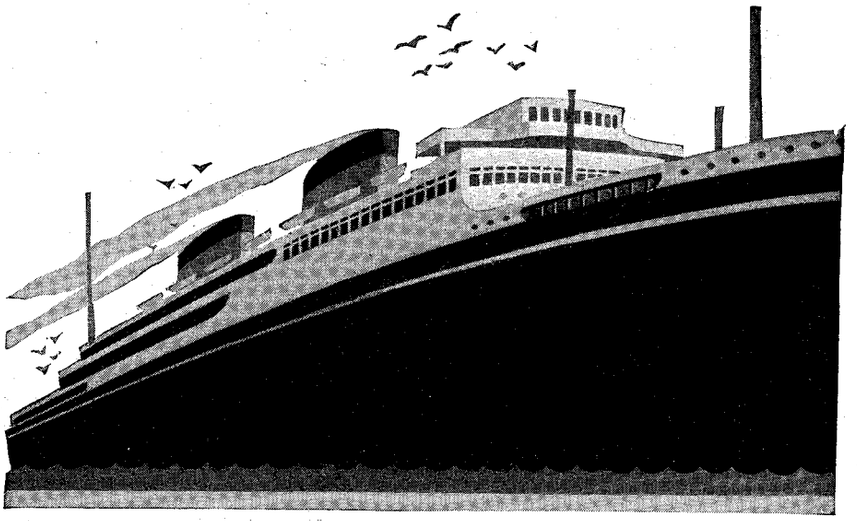

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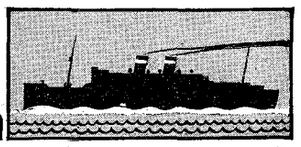

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

In the Locker-Room with Bobby Jones

IF anything is left for Bobby Jones to do in the world of golf, will some one please tell Bernard Darwin, the English expert of the links, what it is?

Mr. Darwin, apparently, can think of nothing, and admits his inability in an article, copyrighted by the North American Newspaper Alliance, in the New York *World*.

Bobby, you see, has but recently captured the British open golf championship at Hoylake, and has thus, as Mr. Darwin reminds us, "equaled the record of John Ball, the great god of Hoylake golfers—a record that has stood for forty years—by winning the British amateur and British open championships in the same year."

Nor is this all. Since 1923, Bobby has won the surprizing total of eleven major golf titles, recited thus by the Associated Press:

1923—United States open.
1924—United States amateur.
1925—United States amateur.
1926—United States open and British open.
1927—United States amateur and British open.
1928—United States amateur.
1929—United States open.
1930—British amateur and British open.

BOBBY, it goes without saying, won his latest honor in his usual masterful fashion. But that has been described so often that there is no need of repetition. It might, however, be interesting to know what the gentleman from Atlanta is like off the links.

Who is the man behind the champion?

Glenn Allan, in the New York *Herald Tribune*, supplies us with these unusual personal data:

He devotes no small part of his time to persuading people not to call him Bobby, but to call him Bob.

Every one calls him Bobby save a few intimates, who call him Little Bob, to distinguish him from his father, or, for variance, Wee Rab or Rabbut.

He is annoyed by the periodic stories referring to the days of his reckless youth when he threw his clubs in the wake of poor shots. He says these stories are exaggerated.

He was a scrawny kid with an overlarge head, and an appetite which left no visible results when his family sought the country air for their bairn, and settled alongside a slightly improved pasture where daredevils, some in red coats, chased little balls with bent sticks.

There was no school for a time, and he ran wild in a back yard bounded by an enormous ditch. The ditch shrank only when he had acquired an ancient mashie, and the ditch formed a green on his two-hole golf course. The other green was an oak tree.

Taking to the regular course across the way was a gradual proposition, and came

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about chiefly because Stewart Maiden was an unusual sort of professional who never fidgeted when small boys dug up his fairways, but tried to teach them to swing to the best advantage of the turf. Maiden had quite a stable with Alexa Stirling, Perry Adair, and the Jones youngster.

When these last two were fourteen and fifteen they played in the final of the Southern championship. Several hundred started over the Birmingham, Alabama, course to see this match, but the boys walked so fast and argued so freely that they came in with only a panting scorer and their caddies. Jones won.

He is the world's preeminent stylist, but does not believe others could play his shots as he does.

He plays best when he feels, as he describes it, "lazy," when the clubhead floats back and there is no effort to his swing.

EVEN after fifteen years he never has become accustomed to a gallery, and "is in mortal fear of injuring some of those heedless ones who dash back and forth across the lanes ahead," the character sketch continues:

He has a genuine horror of being jostled, and of late always has been accompanied by a brace of husky friends, whose job is to protect his back from too friendly slaps.

He is not especially careful of his diet, even in the face of an increasing girth, but makes no such mistakes as the double pie *à la mode* which ruined an earlier tournament.

He and Ty Cobb once debated for hours, and the awestruck populace, creeping close, heard no inside dope on the country's greatest pastimes, but a learned discourse on the merits of buttermilk.

Outside of golf he has no rampant hobbies.

He is fond of trap-shooting, and plays a good game of billiards.

His liking for chess has improved with his skill, and he can be persuaded, under pressure, to play bridge. Not contract.

He talks with his teeth close together, is a poor speech-maker, something he despises, and off the links wears dark clothes, comfortably loose, rarely ever a colored shirt, and never a stiff collar.

His preference for golf attire is a sweater and hose to match, preferably dark blue.

His golf bag can be spotted, because it is likely to be the most dilapidated on the rack.

He was graduated from Georgia Tech and attended the Harvard School of Business Administration.

After a hiatus he took his degree in law at Emory University, an Atlanta institution famous for having no athletic teams.

He works hard at being a lawyer, and won his first suit, a civil case, in which he pleaded tersely, but well.

His syndicated articles on golf are ground out by no easy process, for he can not use a typewriter or dictate.

His handwriting is sketchy, and typists do not love him.

He lunches daily at the Athletic Club of Atlanta, where he is pointed out to visitors along with the trophy case, the grill-room panels, and the man who invented those little charcoal sticks which make moonshine almost palatable.

In a championship he is a distant, inhumanly cool young man, but away from the crowds displays a keenly humorous mind.

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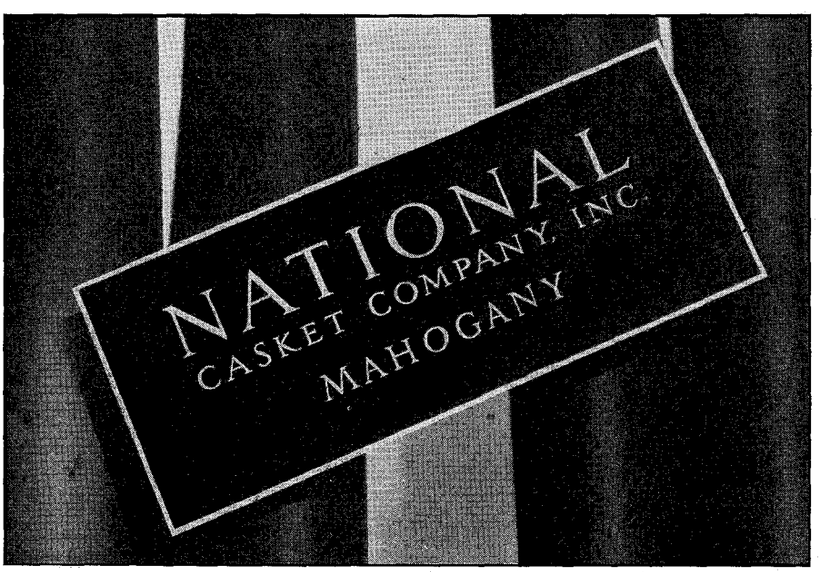

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High Hope from Low Money

NOW THAT THE NEW YORK RESERVE BANK rate has been forced down to 2½ per cent., the lowest figure since the Reserve system was established, editorial wiseacres are wondering whether such a drastic remedy will do any good.

As in the case of the previous five rate reductions in succession since the October market crash, the purpose, it is generally agreed, has been to encourage the bond market and stimulate business by cheapening the money supply.

Some are convinced that such action will prove efficacious this time, because it always has in the past, while other financial writers, less optimistic, fear that present conditions are beyond the reach of the bank authorities at this time.

Reductions in central bank rates throughout the world are expected to follow the cut in the New York bank rate. Such imitation was promptly started by a cut in the Chicago rate from 4 to 3½ per cent. and in the Berlin rate from 4½ to 4 per cent.

The record low level of 2½ per cent. at New York is characterized by the Boston *News Bureau* as the "inevitable sequel to the absolutely extraordinary conditions in money and credit." As the Boston daily reminds us:

We have had two spectacular marches, upward and then downward, by the reserve rate, each reflecting—about a decade apart—the swing of great forces affecting them.

We saw the rate that was around 4 per cent. early in Federal Reserve history swept up to 7 per cent. in 1921 in the effort to curb a great commodity speculation. Then, after that movement broke down, came the gradual subsidence of these rates, until in late 1924 a 3 per cent. level was attained.

Who would have thought within a year back that this 3 per cent. rate would ever be exceeded on the down side?

For another great speculation intervened—and its after-effects are still being written. The announced effort to stem it had led to a second great upswing in rates—from the 3 per cent. of 1924, and a secondary ease in 1927, which the Federal Reserve itself has been criticized for fostering, when 3½ per cent. was reached. The new recent peak was 6 per cent. last August. From it, by swift successive steps, has come this new drop to 2½ per cent.

It mirrors the transformed monetary condition.

Money that was so keenly wanted a year or so ago is now almost literally a "drug."

SUCH "courageous leadership," as the Reserve authorities have shown was called for by the situation, comments Paul Willard Garrett, financial editor of the New York *Evening Post*, who praises the organization for its willingness "to push past its critics in an effort to turn industry up through use of the one restorative that in times past always has worked." He continues:

What the critics are saying is that you can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink.

Pushed to a logical conclusion, presumably they would not then lead the animal to water at all. Now, in its own good time a weary horse usually does drink, and in its own good time deprest business usually finds a new stimulus to life in money when that commodity is available in abundance.

The danger is that the stock market will feed from the hand that is extended to business, but the sinking markets of weeks past show plainly enough that easy money in itself is not what the market wants. With 2½ per cent. call money to feed upon, the market has fallen nearly to its November 13 panic bottom.

The pessimism of the market is based on the persistent fall in commodities, the unmistakable signs of contraction in world-trade, and the absence of any sure sign as yet of a business upturn.

A fresh injection of easy money at this time is calculated primarily to improve the market in bonds through the added inducement that a low rediscount rate will present to member banks to buy. By easy money the Reserve is encouraging bond purchases, and indirectly to stimulate the flotation of long-term loans. When these emissions provide funds for industry, the benefits of the operation are obvious. Whereas, a year ago much of the money raised through security flotations went into purely financing companies, no such charge can be made now.

The 1930 financing to date has been largely in bonds rather than stocks, and the borrowers for the most part have been interested in projects affecting business.

PSYCHOLOGICALLY and actually, the low discount rate will be extremely helpful, *The Wall Street Journal* is convinced. Indeed, it insists, it "may easily prove the year's most helpful single contribution to the restoration of confidence, perhaps marking the return to better conditions all around":

One reasonable inference from such a low rate for Federal Reserve accommodations is that it signifies a certain duration of easy money. It will be of special benefit in the movement of crops during coming months, and in this respect the present reduction is timely. In its longer aspect it will be of immense value to building and construction work.

It will not be possible to say now that activities in this line are held in check by prohibitive money rates.

It is all very well to say that the country has become "stock-minded," but bonds have certainly not lost their usefulness.

Railroads and other corporations will now be able to go ahead in meeting their needs for equipment and expansion through the flotation of bonds and preferred stock at prices that warrant the subsequent expenditure.

By this means unemployment should be rapidly reduced. Appeals from high quarters for new construction can be productive of little more than promises, unless outlays can be made profitably.

It may be uncertain how soon business revival is to be reflected in the stock market, but with high-grade securities yielding 4 and 5 per cent., traders in the meantime have a unique opportunity to carry securities with borrowed funds.

From now on the constructive forces of the Federal Reserve system will be working toward a restoration of confidence and a return of industrial prosperity.

BUT this confidence is far from universal.

As far as the effect on sentiment is concerned, the New York *Times* on its market page considers it "highly doubtful whether the rate-reduction will be judged as offering encouragement; in fact, to most business men it only stresses how slack conditions actually are."

The general opinion in Wall Street quarters, as reported by the New York *Journal of Commerce*, is that the lowering of the rate will be "of little service as an immediate relief to business": "While there were some who held that the lower rate might have a bad effect psychologically by indicating that demand for credit, particularly for commercial uses, had considerably diminished as a result of business depression, the more common view was that this fact was so well known that the effect of the 2½ per cent. rate would prove negligible." Editorially, *The Journal of Commerce* doubts whether this "frantic gesture to bolster up confidence" will have the desired "psychological" effect:

Members of this psychological school should keep in mind that this aspect of rate policy may prove a boomerang at times, just as perpetual optimistic predictions as to the course of business and security prices from Washington have finally defeated their own purposes. The mere reiteration of optimistic statements, or the repetition of such gestures as rediscount rate cuts designed for psychological effect, in the end arouses keen suspicion that things must be awfully bad to require such palliatives from Administration quarters. In addition, they tend to have an unfortunate effect on the political prestige of those responsible for such policies when predictions turn out to be at wide variance with the facts.

Moreover, we read on, "it may well be asked whether such a rate advance will be wholly innocuous outside the psychological sphere":

The consistent policy of "cheap money and plenty of it," has, however, created artificially low rates in several sections of the short-term money market, notably in acceptances and call loans, and it has also unduly raised the prices of gilt-edge securities, such as government bonds and the very best grades of railroad, utility, and industrial obligations. This advance in gilt-edge bond prices may be advantageous to those who can issue such securities for borrowing purposes, but it does not help the rank

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and file of business enterprises which can not furnish securities considered desirable for institutional investment. On the other hand, higher prices for gilt-edge securities have certain unfortunate effects, such as reduced bank earnings and unsettlement in the market for institutional investments.

If savings-bank bonds should appreciate sharply in price, for example, these institutions may find it difficult in the course of time to continue to pay the attractive rate of return they can now allow on deposits.

AND *The Journal of Commerce* can not see that the rate reduction will help stimulate prices:

When profits in business are nil or a minus quantity, credit is not wanted at any price.

The stimulus to demand for goods that constitutes the basis for price recovery comes from consumers in the long run. If the latter are unemployed, or find their incomes sharply curtailed, they will not buy.

As a result the seller will not find it profitable to try to push his goods upon them with the aid of credit, however cheaply obtained.

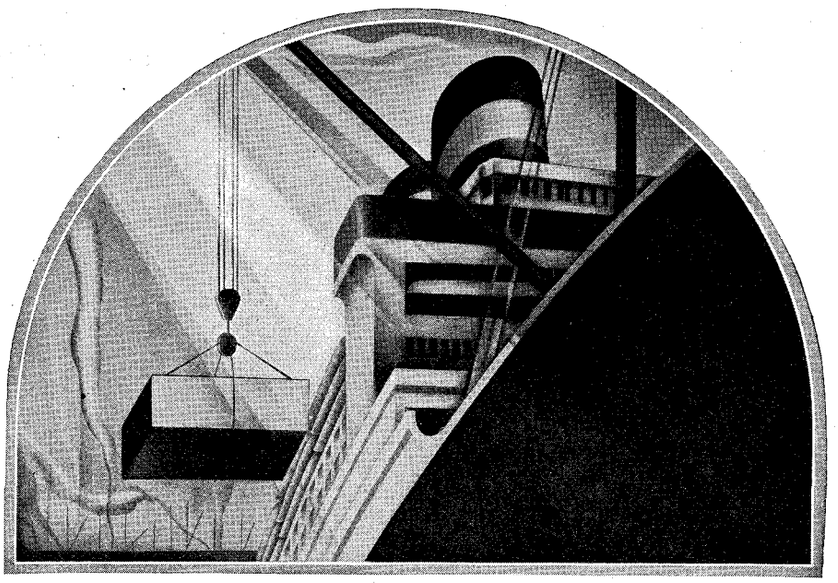
No excuse for this reduction is seen by Glenn Griswold in the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*. In his opinion, "short-term money is so cheap that it is a drug on the market, and there seems to be no excuse for arbitrary measures to make it cheaper." And then Mr. Griswold wonders what will happen, and what the Reserve System will do, "when and if it does succeed in starting business upward and initiating an inflationary movement. In the past it has shown no inclination to check inflation until it became dangerous, and by that time the system was more or less impotent."

Insuring Speculators Against Poverty

SINCE the big break in the stock market last fall—and especially since the market began to sag a few weeks ago—a flourishing business has been done by companies selling annuities. These, as every one knows, enable a person with a lump sum of money to insure himself a fixt income for life. As a writer in the New York *Times* explains the recent popularity of annuities among the speculative fraternity:

Many speculators who, in less than a year, have gone through two disastrous declines have taken the precaution of protecting themselves against the possibility of poverty. A banker who has arranged annuities for many clients says that this particular form of insurance was in high favor just after the break of last autumn, and that there was almost as much demand for it at the present time.

Some of the most spectacular market speculators, including those who have been prominent in the operations of the last five years, have protected themselves and their families by establishing annuities, and thus they are no longer in danger of going "broke," no matter what happens in the market. Most speculators prefer an irrevocable type of annuity.



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

The Radio Replacement Demand

THE youthful radio industry is already one of the major industries of the country which must be given consideration in any analysis of general fundamental business conditions.

Radio manufacturers at their Atlantic City convention wore "rosy bifocal glasses," in the words of J. C. Royle of the Consolidated Press. The idea is that the long-distance lenses were fastened on the future development of television, while "as to the near-by period the industry is moving into what is perhaps the dullest period of the trade year, not only with confidence but with a good deal of satisfaction."

The "distress" stocks accumulated after the depression in the fall of 1929 have now been disposed of at low prices. Manufacturers estimate that there are now 12,825,000 receiving sets in use in this country. They count on many new customers and also a large volume of replacements.

This radio replacement demand is something that Glenn Griswold of the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* thinks is being overlooked, and he reminds us that:

> Those who began talking about a saturation point in the automobile industry fifteen years ago, and who have worried about its narrowing field ever since, have been discovering that the new buyer is becoming constantly less important while replacement demand is sufficient to support a major industry. The same thing will be discovered in the radio business.

MR. GRISWOLD then gives us a few facts about the radio industry:

> It is estimated that there are about 2,000,000 sets on farms, and nearly 3,000,000 in city and suburban territories, that still are operated by batteries. These are being exchanged for electrically operated sets just as rapidly as the owners are able to make the purchase.
>
> Furthermore, there are nearly 20,000,000 homes wired for electricity, and but 7,000,000 electrically operated radio sets. This leaves nearly 13,000,000 homes having electricity and no electrically operated radio.
>
> There is an enormous virgin field for expansion.

But henceforth, we are told, "the opportunities of the industry will be found to an increasing degree in the replacement end of the business":

> The radio has been doing precisely what the automobile did: that is, almost every year bringing out some refinement so important and so alluring to users that existing sets become obsolete. The current transformer, the A-C tube, the screen grid and the dynamic speaker have been accomplishing this result, just as closed bodies, four-wheel brakes, balloon tires and other refinements have put the mark of obsolescence on existing automobiles.

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Kingsford-Smith flies with Mobiloil

In thrilling airplane dash from Europe across the Atlantic

Kingsford-Smith has landed safely.

Against the pounding headwinds of the North Atlantic—
Through barriers of densest fog and icy weather—
Over the course so many fliers have tried in vain—

The courageous Australian thrills the world with another daring exploit.

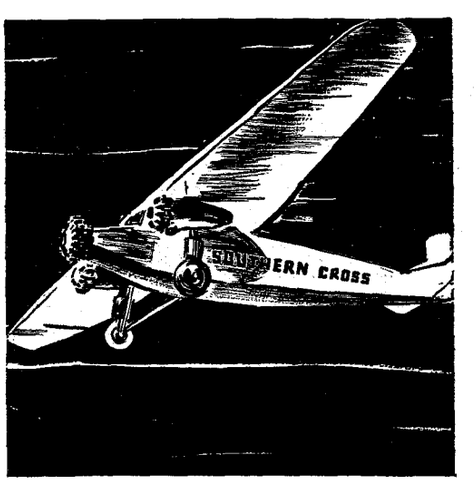
And again Gargoyle Mobiloil flies with the pioneers of aviation progress.

Confident of Mobiloil's dependable performance and low rate of consumption, Major Kingsford-Smith carried only 15 gallons for each of his three Wright Whirlwind engines. In spite of the gruelling trip, inspection showed the oil in excellent condition when he landed.

Mobiloil is proud to have shared in this new epoch of the air—just as it shared in Colonel Lindbergh's flight to Paris, in Commander Byrd's flight to the North Pole and a long list of other epoch-making flights.

Drive in where you see the Gargoyle Mobiloil sign. Ask the dealer to refer to his Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations for the correct grade for your car.

The Southern Cross has a remarkable record. Since he flew across the Pacific in 1928, Major Kingsford-Smith has now in this giant Fokker spanned every ocean except the Polar Seas.



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LAWSUITS ALWAYS COST YOU MONEY AND WORRY

Know the Law Protect Your Rights

HAVE YOU EVER felt the need, at times, for quick, dependable, authoritative legal advice and information when a lawyer was not readily available, or for knowledge of those fundamental legal principles that insure us protection of life, liberty and property?

Every day some question arises that a business man, whatever his business, must be able to answer. Among hundreds of such are:

What are the duties of seller and buyer in a sale? What happens when a person sells the same goods a second time? What are the rights and duties of partners—their rights in event of dissolution? Is a bankrupt exempt from arrest on civil process? What property is exempt from bankruptcy?

Then, again, you may require information and guidance in the writing or the checking of a contract, agreement, deed, mortgage, lease, will, or a hundred other legal forms with which we should all be familiar, or in knowing our rights in an automobile accident, in a false arrest or malicious prosecution, injunctions, or whether a law or ordinance is constitutional.

Supposing, for instance, that if in driving an automobile, you violated a speed ordinance and injured another person, would your violation be sufficient to prove criminal intent on a charge of assault?

Do you know how a contract of marriage differs from other contracts and what are the duties of a wife, of a husband, under the law?

Do you know what becomes of your personal property if you do not make a will? By the way, do you also know that the late Chief Justice White of the U. S. Supreme Court made one of the shortest wills ever drawn? It is a model of its kind—only 51 words—but we can all benefit by reading it.

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This work does not aim in any sense to supplant the lawyer or to enable a man to plead his own case in Court. On the other hand cases are simply legion relating to marriage, personal relations, frauds, thefts and damages, wills and mortgages, checks and promissory notes, bankruptcy and other business problems which often do not require the services of a lawyer, and which every intelligent man should know for himself. Men and women lose money; they get into the deepest trouble; they pay expensive lawyer's fees; they are worried and harassed mentally; all because they do not know simple points of law, which require no education to learn, but which every man and woman should know, to protect themselves. As for a business man or woman it is suicide not to know a little business law; it is safe to say that no one has ever, can ever, succeed in a big way in business, without knowing some rudimentary principles of law.

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

June 18.—The Nanking forces in China recapture Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, from the Kwangsi rebels; but Northern forces invade Shantung Province and cut the Tsinanfu-Pukow Railway, south of Tsinan.

June 19.—The tariff committee of the French Chamber of Deputies urges the French Government to suppress the most-favored-nation treatment for the United States in the event that all efforts fail to obtain reductions in the new American import duties on French goods.

June 20.—Bobby Jones wins the British open golf championship, his aggregate being 291 strokes for 72 holes.

The Himalayan expedition, under the leadership of Prof. G. O. Dyrenfurth, and comprising climbers of five nations, reports it has climbed Jonsong Peak, 24,340 feet high, the highest mountain summit ever reached by man.

June 21.—The French Minister of Commerce states that the French Government is not considering the possibility of immediate reprisals against American exports to France.

More than five hundred casualties result from a battle between Bombay police and volunteers in India's civil-disobedience campaign.

Col. Roberto Fierro, Mexican Army aviator, and his mechanic, Arnulfo Cortes, reach Mexico City after a non-stop flight from Roosevelt Field, New York, in 16 hours and 33 minutes.

June 23.—The Simon Commission issues the second volume of its report, in which it urges that India graduate into self-government as a federation of autonomous provinces under British control.

Maj. Charles Kingsford-Smith and his three companions take off from Port Marnock, Ireland, on a projected flight to New York.

Domestic

June 18.—The Senate adopts the Borah resolution directing the tariff commission to investigate the differences in the cost of production in this country and abroad of shoes, cement, furniture, and farm implements.

William S. Brock and Edward F. Schlee complete the fastest recorded round-trip flight across the United States, when they land in Jacksonville, Florida, from San Diego, their elapsed time being 31 hours and 58 minutes.

June 19.—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reduces the charge for member bank borrowings from 3 per cent. to 2½ per cent.

New York welcomes home Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd and the members of his expedition to Antarctica.

June 20.—In an adverse report on the Shipstead anti-injunction bill, the majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee say that employers and workers have a "constitutional right" to enter into "yellow-dog" contracts, which provide against union membership.

Secretary of Treasury Mellon issues a statement saying that the new tariff law will not adversely affect business, and that "fears and criticisms have been greatly exaggerated."

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June 21.—Rear-Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd is formally received in Richmond, Virginia, by the Governor of the State and other officials and by the people, and a sword bought by the school children of the State is presented to him by Governor Pollard.

The Senate confirms the nomination of Col. Hanford MacNider, former Assistant Secretary of War, as Minister to Canada.

June 22.—President Hoover warns Congress that the enactment of the World War veterans' relief bill would not only compel repeal of this year's 1-per-cent. reduction on income and corporation taxes, but force a levy of additional taxation next year.

Admiral Byrd is welcomed by his home folks at Winchester, Virginia, his birthplace.

Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh announce the birth of a son.

June 23.—The Senate passes, 66 to 6, the World War veterans' relief bill of $102,000,000.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reports the London naval treaty to the Senate without comment.

Col. A. W. W. Woodcock, of Baltimore, is appointed Director of the Bureau of Prohibition, under the Department of Justice.

Better Try Another Planet.—

Same old topics—same old news.
Same old pictures—same old clues.
Same contentions bring surprise;
Same old wets and same old drys.
Motors spin and make a dash.
For a triumph or a smash.
Pictures gay delight the eye;
Same old things you'd like to buy.
Science shows the same old terms;
Same old atoms; same old germs.
Same discoveries we view,
Each with names both long and new.
Same old struggles for release,
Threats of war and plans for peace.
Same old market on the jump—
Same old profit; same old slump.
Tho confusion we may find
In a changeful state of mind,
With new themes of grief or mirth,
It is still the Same Old Earth.

—*Washington Evening Star.*

True Hospitality.—A. B. Houghton, the former American Ambassador to Great Britain, recently told the story of buying a newspaper from a London newsboy, who charged him the usual price of one penny.

"I guess I would have to pay double the price of this paper if I were in America," Mr. Houghton remarked.

"Well," said the urchin, "you can pay me double, guv'nor, if it'll make you feel more at 'ome."—*Chicago News.*

Mystery Story Solution.—The pretty young kindergarten mistress had been telling her pupils all about the winds, their power, different effects, and so on. "And, children," she went on enthusiastically, "as I came to school this morning on the top of the bus, something softly came and kissed my cheek. What do you think it was?"

"The conductor!" cried the children joyously.—*Sarnia Observer.*

DRESSING SENSIBLY

For the dog-days of summer there are just three things men want in their underwear—COMFORT, COOLNESS and CLEANLINESS. With these they can even forget they are wearing underwear.

The B. V. D. Union Suit is designed and tailored to fit a human body that sits, stands, swings a golf club or a bat—and perspires! There is no binding at any point—waist, crotch or shoulders—just a single thin (but extremely tough) layer of material covering (but not hugging) the body. There is room for the complete circulation of air between the cloth and the skin permitting free body ventilation—fresh air accelerates evaporation of perspiration and keeps the body cool.

Treat your body—and your disposition—to a B.V.D. Union Suit.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Jupiter Pluvius, Plumber.—A Scotchman in planning his new home left the roof off one room.

A friend asked the reason for this.

"Oh, that's the shower," replied the Scotchman.—*Carolina Buccaneer.*

Arbiter of Style. — WIFE (trying on hats) —"Do you like this turned down, dear?"

HUSBAND—"How much is it?"

"Eleven dollars."

"Yes, turn it down."—*Capper's Weekly.*

Three's a Crowd.—"Porter!"

"Yes, madam, what is it you wish?"

"I just found two strange men in my apartment, and I want you to put one of them out."—*Lyre.*

Put Crape on the Door—SOLICITOR—"Is your boss in?"

OFFICE BOY—"Yes."

SOLICITOR — "May I see him?"

O. B.—"No, he's in for sixty days."—*Frivol.*

Complicated Affair. — MOTHER —"Mary, come up-stairs immediately."

MARY—"But I'm all wrapt up in my problem."

MOTHER—"Tell him to go home."—*Widow.*

Blessed Event. — A friend came to call on a well-known poet. The poet's wife met him at the door, with her finger to her lips.

"Hush!" she said. "Don't make any noise. He's up-stairs, having a poem."—*Purple Parrot.*

Stepping on It. — "Well," said the visitor to the little son of the famous motorist "and how are you getting on at school?" "Fine," said the little chap. "I'm now learning words of five cylinders."—*London Chronicle.*

An Easy One.—TEACHER—"Tommy, where was the Declaration of Independence signed?"

TOMMY—"At the bottom, I guess."—*Capper's Weekly.*

New Father Neptune.—"Dwight Morrow, on our Board," proclaims *The News Bulletin* of the New York A. I. C. P., "has been sitting in King George's back parlor, urging birth control for battle-ships."—*The Survey.*

Prehistoric Grime.—VISITOR (looking over fraternity house)—"Don't you know roller towels are against the law?"

BROTHER—"Oh, yes, but that one was put up before the law was passed."—*Northwestern Purple Parrot.*

Budding Historian. — TEACHER — "Johnny, what's the difference between a battle and a massacre?"

JOHNNY—"A battle is where a whole lot of whites kill a few Indians, and a massacre is where a whole lot of Indians kill a few whites."—*Brooks Field Weekly.*

Rude Welcome.—SMALL CHILD (who has repeatedly been knocked over by the sea) —"I don't fink these silly waves want me in their sea, Mummy."—*Punch.*

No Sleuthing Needed.—"How did you find the weather while you were away?"

"Just went outside and there it was."—*Witness and Canadian Homestead.*

Putting up a Lightning-Rod.—"Do you always look under your bed before you say your prayers?" asked the flapper niece.

"No, darling," said the old maid, "first I say my prayers."—*Sour Owl.*

"I Think I'll Take the Murder."

—Art Young in "The New Yorker."

Back to Rest.—FIRST EXECUTIVE—"Did you enjoy your vacation?"

SECOND—"Yeh, but there's nothing like the feel of a good desk under your feet again."—*Life.*

May Have Slipt on the Soap.—A little girl was describing her first experience in an elevator. "We got into a little room," she said, "and the upstairs came down."—*Christian Register.*

Thanks: We'll Take a Rest.—THE LITERARY DIGEST will save a lot of great (?) statesmen heaps of embarrassment if it will just go ahead and settle the Prohibition question, now that it has pulled off a referendum.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Suffering Industry.—"It's a genuine antique, sir."

"But you are asking a fearful price for it."

"Well, sir, look how wages and the cost of materials have gone up!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Locking Up the Matches.—"I never could understand why a fellow should not be allowed to have more than one wife."

"Well, after you are married you'll realize that the law protects those who are incapable of protecting themselves."—*Pathfinder.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Passed the Acid Test.—Jack London and Rex Beach are among the virulent writers of the north.—*Chico (Calif.) paper.*

Page Mr. Mellon.—

TAXES SEDUCED

—*Charlottesville (Va.) Daily Progress.*

But Gets the "Sugar."—The Salvation Army makes but one appeal a year for financial acid.—*Jeannette (Pa.) paper.*

How Long They're Getting!—The sun shone 142 hours, or 100 per cent. of the day.—*Weather report in the Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

And Golf Catcher? — Twenty years ago Ralph Glaze was an All-American football pitcher.—*Connellsville (Pa.) paper.*

Something Had to Give.—

Vertebra Snaps While
Peeling Onion in Mouth

—*Asheville Citizen.*

When Scenery Tickles.—Turning off the Memorial Highway from Tampa, one sees two comical hills.—*Clearwater (Fla.) paper.*

Pass the Smelling Salts.—While the car is a wreck, its occupants can be truly grateful that they escaped with their lives. The tree is badly scared.—*Warwick (N. Y.) paper.*

When Old Nick Swats the Climate.—Annual rush to bathing beaches starts as mercury mounts to 883, but swimmers find Lake Michigan much too cold.—*New York Evening Post.*

Sounds Like "Bull."—Tonopah, Nev.—Ray W. Fleming, druggist of Tonopah and Reno, encountered a range cow traveling by auto with his wife.—*Nevada paper.*

Must Have Been a Whopper. — Because of a terrific story, the plane was forced to land and spend the night at Trecado, Arizona.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Hope She's Better.—Mr. —— has returned from Due West where he was called on account of the death and subsequent illness of his aunt.—*Gastonia (N. C.) paper.*

Third Degree? — As a member of this committee, he had made known the fact that nothing should be left undone that might cause any inconvenience to any delegate or visitor.—*Fraternal Order of Police Journal.*

Bridal Bouquet.—Of All the Gifts—In the world what is greater than mother's love, and what expresses love better than flowers? We have plenty for every one. We have celery, cauliflower, cabbage, tomato and pepper plants.—*Ad in a Chehalis (Wash.) paper.*

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

flour, flower.—"B. M. A.," Allentown, Pa.—The word *flour* is pronounced *flaur* (*au* as *ou* in *out*). Altho indicated as one syllable, this word is more frequently uttered *flau'ar* (*au* as *ou* in *out*, *a* as in *final*). Stormonth was the only lexicographer to note this fact. *Flower* is pronounced *flau'er* (*au* as *ou* in *out*, *e* as in *over*).

he don't.—"T. H." New York City.—"Don't" is a colloquial contraction for "do not," which is used incorrectly for "does not" or "doesn't." The uncontracted forms "do not" and "does not" are preferred almost uniformly in literary use and correct speech, but the colloquial usage of one generation frequently becomes the accepted usage of a later one. Who shall say that, in due time, "don't" for "doesn't" may not be accepted as good English, and while we do say "I don't," "You don't," and "They don't," "The women of to-day don't," or for that matter "The men, the monkeys, the flappers, or the flowers don't," we have been warned against using "don't" with he, she, or it, or the woman, the man, the monkey, the flapper, or the flower, so *please don't* do it.

Some time ago, one of the Lexicographer's correspondents wrote: "I enclose for you a short letter from myself which I wish I had taken more pains with. I should have named Professor Brander Matthews and Theodore Lowe De Vinne, as both standing strongly for 'he don't.' De Vinne, in his 'Correct Composition,' page 307, says: '*Don't* is preferred over *doesn't*, but if the author persistently uses *doesn't*, do not alter his spelling.'" But the use that Dr. De Vinne advocated was exactly the same as that given by THE NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY—"*Don't* is used for *do not*, but improperly for *does not*, that is, in our time." Otherwise used it is a locution that slovenliness has taken over from provincial dialect and which has been heard so frequently in certain regions of our country that it is said to be accepted as good usage there.

One enthusiast asks, "Will teachers never learn that the dictum of no school or text is to be accepted unless it cites numerous examples of the case in point from the pens of acknowledged authorities?" He overlooks the fact that this particular contraction violates the rules and exceptions of grammar, and is not syntactical English. The genius of the English language, he claims, has endorsed "he don't" from the earliest use of "do" to the present time. Well, the expression has been described as "a supposed barbarism." Actually it is more than that, for it is a violation of the canons of good English which can not be bolstered up by usages from the pens of second- or third-rate writers. To be standard English it must be supported by the writers who are accepted as the classics of their time. One writer quotes that genial gossip Samuel Pepys in support of the phrase, but Pepys is not a model of good English. Samuel Richardson made use of it and it is accepted as a mirror of his time; but when he did use it he put it into the mouth of one of his characters as dialect of the day. He himself did not make use of it in his text.

The use of "don't" with the third person was an idiosyncrasy of Queen Anne's day. While the very frequency of its use might place it on a higher plane than other violations of the canons of good English, the purists still condemn it, and to approve it would require them to approve "he done it," another provincialism of wide usage. See Kennedy's "Fireside Stories"—"The princess *done* as she was bid," or the same author's "Banks Boro"—"It was all to take a rise out of you that he *done* it." If the usage of the illiterate is to establish a form, then "I, you, he, and they *done* it" must be accepted as standard. In English dialect, *done* is frequently heard with the pronouns of the first and third persons. "She *done* her part" is common to West Middlesex, or at least was before the motor-car penetrated the district, or that region. "I went straight home and *done* it" and "I *done* the best I could" were common in Surrey, Sussex, and Hampshire thirty years ago.

The use of "I done it" is not unknown in the United States. A young woman of the official set in Washington at a public function found herself bored by the attentions of a "fresh" young man, the son of a Senator. Soon after his introduction he "entertained" her with a story of some adventure in which he had figured as hero. "Did you really do that?" she asked, not knowing what else to say. "I done it!" was the proud response, and forthwith came another lengthy narrative, more startling even than the first. The young woman again politely expressed her surprize. "Yes," said the hero, "that's what I done!" A third story followed, with another "I done it!" whereupon the girl remarked: "Do you know you remind me so strongly of Banquo's ghost in the play?" "Why?" "Don't you remember that Macbeth said to the ghost: 'Thou canst not say I *did* it!'"

irregardless.—"L. M.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—There is no such word in the English language but we have *regardless* or *irrespective*. In English two negatives make an affirmative, and *ir-* means "not," and *less* means "without."

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